The Centre Reporter.

VOL. XC. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1917. NO. 21

HARRISBURG NEWS LETTER

Democrats Present Opportunities for Real Public Service in a Number of Bills.

Democrats have presented the notorious do-nothing session of the Pennsylvania legislature with some few opportunities for public service which have been laid plainly before it.

Last week's hearings before House committees of the four "Democratic bills" introduced by Assemblymen Wilson G. Sarig, of Berks and Ira T. Erdman, of Lehigh, showed plainly that the way lies straight for some actual legislation of great and direct public benefit. So far there has been none at any time this year, nor is any in sight from the majority.

Among bills of such unusual importance as the four introduced by Erdman and Sarig after being drafted by the Democratic State Legislative Committee, it is not easy to pick out the chief. But the anti-trust measure, which could be used as a powerful and effective weapon to lower the cost of necessary foodstuffs, is the one which appeals most forcibly to the average man because it would have a direct and beneficial influence upon his household purse.

The voters' assistance, the corrupt practices and the "hospital day" charities bills, however, cannot under any circumstances be classed as second-rate measures.

When District Attorney Humes argued before the House Corporation Committee for report of the anti-trust bill, which would give producer and consumer a square deal on the cost and profit and send the food gambler and gouger scurrying for cover, he was joined by S. R. Tarner, of Pittsburgh, chief of the railroad trainmen's brotherhoods' legislative committee. Tarner is one of the recognized union labor leaders of the state.

"Pennsylvania is one of only seven states in the Union which has no anti-trust legislation," said Humes. My brief experience in prosecuting violations under the Sherman anti-trust law has revealed the fact that much sky rocketing in prices and great increases in costs of foodstuffs is due to combinations in local distributing concerns which are engaged solely in intra state trade and are thereby immune from the Sherman law. Pennsylvania has no laws by which this condition can be remedied. Food gambling and price fixing can go on in this State without fear or punishment.

Tarner said that while prices of foodstuffs has risen from 100 to 300 per cent. he found that is was not the farmer or orginal producer that was securing the increased price, but that the real profits were gotten by middlemen who apparantly were permitted to make whatever combinations and prices they thought the local public would stand for.

Tarner in behalf of labor, placed special emphasis on the provision of the proposed bill which declares that labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce, and urged its passage as a recognition by the State of Pennsylvania of the distinction between property rights and human rights.

The Sarig bill is the only one pending in the Legislature which attempts in any way to control the soaring prices of food stuffs and the high cost of living.

Purely from the legislators' standpoint, the Democratic amendments to the election laws attracted more attention at the Capitol itself than the others. This is because politics is a part and parcel of the life of the average legislator; he consumes it in large doses daily; anything that is likely to disturb the existing order of politics may result in a convulsion thruout the universe. Humes supplied some of the convulsions right on the ground.

The present system of apportioning state moneys among local charities was held up by District Attorney Humes as perhaps the greatest evil of the legislative and fiscal machinery of the state. Speaking before the House Judiciary Local Committee, Humes said:

"We have been taught to believe that all government desires its just powers from the consent of the governed but those of us who have had the privilege of observing the operations of the Government of this Commonwealth at close range know that scores of unjust powers are usurped and exercised by the dominate political boss and the manner in which appropriations are made to private charities contributes more to the accomplishment of this usurpation of power by the boss than any other influence or practice in this State. Many people of the State have been persuaded by the boss that the efficiency and fidelity of

(Continued on inside page.)

PINE GROVE MILLS LADY A SUICIDE, SATURDAY MORNING.

Miss Ida Bowersox, Aged 52, Found by Mother Hanging to Bedpost.—Strap About Neck Causes Strangulation.

The town of Pine Grove Mills was startled on Saturday morning when it was learned that one of its respected maiden ladies—Miss Ida Bowersox—had ended her life. It was the mother who made the terrible discovery of her daughter's lifeless body hanging from a bedpost with a trunk strap around her neck. The body was cold, indicating that the deed must have been committed at the time of retiring the evening before, or a short time thereafter.

Illness, which started with a severe case of grip last winter while in York state, made its attack upon Miss Bowersox's mind, and while many were of the opinion that she had improved, her most intimate friends knew that she was not her former self. The night before Miss Bowersox carried out her desperate act she retired in her usual manner, her actions displaying no intention of the terrible deed her mind was fostering. When the mother received no response to her call for breakfast after several attempts she entered the bedroom of her daughter and was horrified to find her cold in death—a suicide.

Deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Bowersox and was born near Millheim, March 10, 1865, making her age past fifty-two years. Besides her parents she is survived by these brothers and sisters: Harry, Oscar, Mrs. J. B. Rockey, of State College; Mrs. John Fry, Mrs. Charles Weaver, of Laurelton; Mrs. T. D. Gray, of Bloomsburg; Elmer, of Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. G. E. Harper, of White Hall; Dr. Frank Bowersox, of Millheim; Edna, of Altoona; Prof. A. L., of Pine Grove Mills, and John, of Baileyville.

Funeral services were held at the home on Tuesday morning and burial made in Meek's cemetery, Rev. Victor Nearhood officiating.

The High School Play.

The High school play, given by the class of 1917, with the assistance of under-graduates and alumni, in the Grange hall last Thursday evening, was a signal success from every viewpoint. The small admission fee of ten cents netted the class treasury a sum of $35.90, which will serve to liquidate the numerous items of expense incident to commencement.

The histrionic ability displayed by a number of the amateur performers in the presentation of the play, "Civil Service," was a matter for praiseworthy discussion. The play had to do with the workings of a country post office, whose force consisted of the well-to-do postmaster; a money order clerk who lived beyond his means and who later yielded to the temptation to remove $100 from a letter in order to meet the urgent demands of his clothing and jewelry creditors; a mailing clerk who was ever casting up to his fellow worker his dereliction in meeting his financial obligations as well as his hopeless love affair; "Old R. F. D., a mystery," whose heart was in the right place and who willingly would have spent the remainder of his days behind the bars to shield a son who had made his first step on the downward road; the country boy with hair like the setting sun who is a sub in the post office and who doesn't like to wear "store shoes" and who was always aching to be back on the farm with its simple life; and last, but not least, the stamp clerk, who is as pure as the driven snow, and who after having apparently lost her lover, handles a difficult situation in a manner which brings everything to a happy end.

The cast of characters was published in this paper two weeks ago, those taking part being as follows: Robert Neff, Lewis Wolfe, Thomas Foss, Dwight Foss, James Sweetwood, Lynn Bitner, Ethel Rowe, Elizabeth Sweetwood, Adaline McClenahan, Mary Whiteman and Lillian Emery.

New Railroad Schedule.

Beginning Monday morning of next week the east-bound passenger train, on the L. & T. railroad, will leave Bellefonte 26 minutes earlier, arriving at Centre Hall at 6:45 a. m., instead of 7:11. The new schedule applies only to the morning run.

$4,5000 for His Wheat.

H. R. Slifer, of near Watsontown, recently sold his crop of 1500 bushels of wheat for $4,500, or three dollors a bushel.

Oil Refiner Leaves $2,000,000.

Levi Smith, the oil refiner, who died two weeks ago at Warren, left an estate valued at $2,000,000.

The need of road oil becomes more apparent every day during this dry weather.

WILL ARRANGE FOR HOLDING FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

County Board of Farmers' Institute Managers to Meet at Bellefonte on June 12th.—Open to Public.

The County Board of Farmers' Institute Managers will meet at the County Commissioners' office, Bellefonte, on Tuesday, June 12th, to arrange for the place where institutes are to be held this season. All of our people who desire institutes, ought to attend this meeting and present their claims. This board is composed of the local member of the State Board of Agriculture, and one representative from each County Agricultural Society, the Pomona Grange, County Alliance and other kindred organizations. If you find that you cannot attend this meeting, address a letter with your request to the Chairman of Board of Institute Managers, care of County Commissioners.

Fire Brick Plant for Port Matilda.

Port Matilda citizens are very much elated over the fact that a new fire brick plant is to be erected at that place, and that work on the same will be commenced at once.

The Laurel Run Refractories Co., recently incorporated, will operate the new plant. The incorporators are I. L. Harvey, Ex-Judge E. L. Orvis, E. Harvey and C. W. Keller.

It is expected the plant will be in operation by the middle of November. About 200 hands will be employed. The company has purchased the entire farm of the Beckwith estate.

Driving New Buick Roadster.

Robert D. Foreman, the grain and coal merchant, is driving a handsome new Buick D44 six cylinder roadster car, which he purchased last week. To speak absolutely correct, it should be said that Mrs. Foreman is driving the car. She has become quite expert with the wheel.

$171.72 for a Big Bull

Marcellus Sankey, of Potters Mills, disposed of a big bull last week to A. M. Riegel, buyer for the Lock Haven packing house, that weighed 1908 lbs. The price paid was nine cents per pound, live weight, which netted Mr. Sankey the neat sum of $171.72. Big money for one animal for beef.

Odd Fellows Gain Membership.

A total membership of 174,393 of Odd Fellows in the state was reported by Grand Secretary Asher A. Ball, of Philadelphia, at the annual meeting of the Grand lodge in session last week at York. A gain of 6,062, recorded for the last six months, was greater than in any of the previous five years. Eighteen new lodges were instituted during the year. The order, according to the report, paid out $943,234 in sick and death benefits in Pennsylvania during the past year, while the Rebekahs, with 31,408 members, paid out $11,614.

Sparrows are unusually numerous this year and many localities report an unusual scarity of robins, where they had been plenty heretofore. The pesky little immigrants watch the nests of the native birds and in the absence of the old ones kick the young nestling out to death. In England the local government boards and the board of agriculture authorize and encourage the children to kill the sparrow to keep their number down. The same practice here would save the native birds from early extinction.

Levi A. Miller, of Pleasant Gap, was appointed tax collector of Spring township, last week, to succeed David Miller, who resigned owing to continued ill health.

There appears to be a contempt for the speed ordinance on the part of many local autoists, on the streets of the borough.

FINE DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Prominent Speakers Discuss Sunday-School Problems at Millheim Convention.

The fourteenth annual district Sabbath School convention met at Millheim on Thursday and was a success in all respects, due to the untiring efforts of the president, the able corps of speakers and others who took an active interest.

At the opening session there was a good attendance of citizens and also delegates; at roll call twenty-seven delegates answered to their names. After devotional services, Rev. Shuey of Bellefonte spoke on "Planting and Cultivation in the Sunday School." He emphasized these points: that the work of the Sunday School is not yet finished, at times old methods can be used to good effect, get to work as you would in other work, take an equal interest in the boy and girl, at least as much as the stock about you, and remember the Sunday School trains the young people for future life. Thomas A. Adams, the next speaker, on "Idle children, idle churches," held that parents have no right to go where they would not have their children go, the teacher should know the standing of each of his scholars, and "don't be nobody, going nowhere for nothing." At the afternoon session the first speaker could not be present, then Prof. W. F. Ziegler addressed the audience on "The Social Problem and the Sunday School," laying stress on that we live in the present, not in the past; social life divided largely on political and religious principle, in party or church creed we cannot see any good in the other unless he is of our shade in these divisions. Why do we go to Sunday School? Till he is six years of age the child goes because the parent goes and thus acquires the habit. Here be drew attention whenever we speak of habit we usually think of evil or bad habits, with the proper training these will be just as well good habits as bad habits; from this age to nine the child is more commanded to go, still habit forming, after the habit forming period is passed the young person wants to go.

Mrs. S. W. Smith, superintendent of the Home department, gave a fine outline of the value of this department when carefully handled; too many schools neglect this part of the membership.

At the evening session the Millheim orchestra rendered several fine selections; these were very much appreciated. Mention must also be made of a fine solo by Miss Brown, and in the evening a solo by Miss Musser who has shown marked training and her execution proves unusual culture.

The speaker of the evening, Prof. Whorten, of State College, who was sent as a substitute, said if we may accept or look for a decline in our Sunday Schools, he sees four causes; first, lack of competent leadership; inadequacy of teaching ability; lack of adequate equipment, and failure to understand the real gain. So far for Sunday School work. The subject included the agricultural problem as we hear and see it at this time. "Some Rural Problems in War Times." In agriculture he advanced this: produce more, consume less and waste nothing.

All present expressed that this was the most instructive convention ever held in this district. The following officers were elected: A. N. Corman, re-elected president; S. W. Gramley, vice pres., sec'y; and Boyd W. Hazel, treasurer.

Odd Fellows State Officials

At the York connvention these officers were elected by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F.: Robert W. Montgomery, of Philadelphia, grand master; Jacob Weaver, York, grand warden; Roy D. Bremen; Usher A. Hall, Philadelphia, grand secretary; Fred C. Hanyen, Scranton, grand treasurer; grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge, James H. Avery, Philadelphia.

Tuesday, June 5, is draft registry day.

THIS IS THE WAY THE NEW LAW MAKES A SOLDIER.

Here is the way the war department will exercise the draft—how a man now civilian may become a soldier within the next few months:

1st. On June 5 he registers in the election precinct in which he resides. He goes on about business.

2nd. After a delay of several weeks, perhaps a month or more, the man whose name has been drawn is notified by the war department either that he has been exempted from service or that he has been selected. If the latter, he is told when and where to report.

3rd. He reports at the time and place designated, probably a local armory, is given his equipment and transported to a concentration camp.

In case he believes he should have been exempted and was not, he is entitled to carry his case to the local federal court for settlement.

DIED IN ILLINOIS.

Levi A. Stiffler Left Tusseyville Thirty-Eight Years Ago.

Levi A. Stiffler, a native of Potter township, died at his home in McConnell, Illinois, Saturday, May 12th. He was born near Tusseyville, October 18, 1855, hence was in his sixty-second year. In the spring of 1879 he departed for the west in company with his brothers Leslie and William, settling in the vicinity of McConnell, Illinois, where he spent all his remaining years, following farming as an occupation. He was united in marriage to Miss Susan Yeager, of McConnell, on March 18, 1881, and seven children were born to their union, all of whom are living, as follow: Mrs. Clema Long, of Bridgeport, Wisconsin; Mrs. Minnie Fritz, of Washington state; Alfred Stiffler, of Grand Island, Nebraska; John Stiffler, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Mrs. Ethlyn Brown, of Freeport, Ill.; George Stiffler, and Mrs. Cora Pennypacker, of McConnell, Ill. Also one brother, Peter Stiffler, and one sister, Mrs. Tamer Fetterolf, both of Yeagertown, Pa. His parents, two sisters and three brothers preceded him to the grave.

The funeral was held at McConnell on Tuesday of last week, conducted by Rev. J. O. Neal of the United Brethren church. Nearly 400 people paid their last respects to the deceased.

Centre Hall, 9; Millheim, 8.

The Millheim and Centre Hall baseball clubs engaged in a hotly contested game on Grange park on Saturday afternoon, Centre Hall coming out of the fray a 9 to 8 victor, chiefly through the potency of their bats. Very seldom, indeed, is such free hitting seen at the opening of the season, in the face of pitching which was far from being of an inferior quality. This applies to both teams. Centre Hall collected seventeen safe swats off Weaver and Waite, the latter player having a minor league reputation, earned at Sunbury. Millheim was only three hits short of the number amassed by the locals, but pitcher "Curly" Auman displayed more grit with men on bases. This was best shown in Millheim's last turn at bat—the ninth inning. Thanks to Waite's elephantine movement he got only to third base on a drive which had all the force and pep to entitle its owner to a home run. Only one hand was down; a sure tie and possible victory looked rosy for the visitors but Auman kept his nerve and retired the remaining two batters on strikes.

The players engaged were as follow:

Millheim—H. Meyer, 2b; Weaver, p, 1b; Goodhart, 3b; Kessler, c; M. Meyer, ss; Waite, 1b, p; Smith, lf; Wilson, cf; Garis, rf.

Centre Hall—Knarr, ss; Bradford, 3b; Stahl, 2b; Garis, c; N. Crawford, rf; Auman, p; A. Crawford, cf; Foss, 1b; Bailey, cf; Mitterling, rf.

SCORE BY INNINGS,

Millheim— 3 0 1 0 1 0 0 3 0—8
Centre Hall—4 1 0 2 0 1 0 1 x—9

Writes from McConnell, Ill.

J. H. Jordan, of McConnell, Illinois, wrote the Reporter under date of May 10th, enclosing an obituary on the late Levi Stiffler, whom Mr. Jordan knew since school-boy days back in the '70's at the old "Loop" school at Colyer.

Concerning farm work in that section of Illinois, Mr. Jordan reports that farmers are trying to plant corn after a long delay, due to the most backward spring in years. "Prices of foodstuffs are the highest I have ever known," he writes, "and cannot quote figures because by the time this is in print prices will undoubtedly be higher."

Former State College Man Killed in France

Harold Williamson, formerly connected with the animal husbandry department of The Pennsylvania State College, has been killed on the British front in France.

Word of his death came to Dr. E. E. Sparks last week. Williamson, who left two years ago, was struck by a shell while bringing German prisioners from the front. He was identified by a clipping from the State College Times announcing his departure from the college and enlistment with the Canadian troops.

Flowers for Memorial Day.

Children should bring flowers for Memorial Day to the local P. O. S. of A. rooms, in the bank building, on Wednesday afternoon. A register will be kept of the names of all the young people bringing flowers and will be published in this paper the following week.

Governor at State College.

Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh will preach in the auditorium to the senior class at the Pennsylvania State College, on Sunday, May 27. The public is cordially invited to attend.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS

J. Q. A. Miles, of Martha, visited his daughter, Mrs. G. O. Benner, for several days last week.

The nickel cigar is said to be in danger owing to the increase of tax on cigars for war purposes.

Col. and Mrs. W. H. Shoemaker returned from their New York home to "Restless Oaks" at McElhattan.

Juries may be empowered to decide whether the penality for first degree murder shall be death or life imprisonment.

Lewis Wolfe, who moved with his parents to New Berlin, two weeks ago, assisted the local High school play in Grange hall, on Thursday evening.

The greater part of the corn has been planted. The planting was done at least a week later than the average, little of the crop having been planted prior to the 15th.

In making exemptions from military service the dependent wife in many cases may be the bread-winner, but the government won't look into details close enough to make such a discovery.

The old family Bible is being thumbed over by more sons of their mothers than for some years. The parts that are being read most are those bearing the records when they came into being.

It appeared that every Tin Lizzie and automobile that could run was on the road on Sunday. It was time for the "excuse my dust" pennants to be displayed on the back, but very few were in evidence.

Millheim High school graduated a class of four member on Tuesday evening at the commencement exercises. They are Maragret B. Mensch, Marion I. Adams, Franklin J. Heckman and Paul J. Meyer.

A good soaking rain is sorely needed. The protracted rainy spell of a few weeks back failed to yield a great precipitation, as is shown by the local government records. Only an inch and a quarter of rain fell over a period of six rainy days.

While driving on Pine creek road a horse owned and driven by W. S. Hosterman, near Woodward, dropped dead. Colic also caused the death of a valuable horse belonging to Bruce Weber, of Rebersburg, and one the property of Thomas Bennage, of near Madisonburg, made a narrow escape from death from the same disease.

Last week mention was made in these columns of the contemplated move on the part of D. Milton Bradford from Centre Hall to Keymar, Maryland. Mr. Bradford has since accepted the position of railroad agent at that point and will move with his family the latter part of this month. He will ship the greater part of his household goods this week.

A number of the colony of fifty or more martins that for a number of years have been nesting in the bird house at the Fisher store, Penn Hall, have died. Mr. Fisher, who is much interested in the birds, thinks the martins are starving, owing to the lack of insects caused by the cold weather. The martin is one of the most useful insect-eating birds, and feeds entirely while on the wing.

Surely an individual who would committ so diabolical a deed as to hurl a whisky flask, with half its contents remaining in the flask, through a church window should suffer most severe penalty. Some one in Millhiem is guilty of such an offense, the act having occurred Saturday night a week ago, at the United Evangelical church. The officials are offering a reward of $10 for the arrest of the guilty person.

Miss Lizzie Harpster, of Harrisburg, a guest at the Arney home during the past week or more, was a caller at this office, and expressed delight over the good work being done by Miss Rankin, she having been a next door neighbor when living in Missoula, Montanna. Since coming into public life Miss Rankin on a number of occasions has stopped with Miss Harpster's sister, Mrs. (Dr.) G. H. Widder, who also made her aquaintance when a girl and lived in the far northwest.

The past week has been one of the worst in many years for forest fires in the state. Thousands of acres of wooded land were burned over in Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. Besides the timber loss small game is said to have been destroyed to a great extent. Centre county suffered considerably too, the greatest fire being in the "barrens," above State College. Farm buildings were often in danger and for several days the entire force of the McNitt-Huyett Lumber company, at Waddle, fought flames.

BRUSH WITH GERMAN U-BOAT

U. S. Destroyers Patrol War Zone in European Waters.

"WE CAN START AT ONCE"

Escorted American Liner Through Danger Zone—To Be Joined By Others From United States Navy.

London. — Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the British Grand Fleet, has sent the following message to Armiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the United States Atlantic Fleet:

"The Grand Fleet rejoices that the Atlantic Fleet will now share in preserving the liberties of the world and maintaining the chivalry of the sea."

Admiral Mayo replied:

"The United States Atlantic Fleet appreciates the message from the British Fleet and welcomes opportunities for work with the British Fleet for the freedom of the seas."

Washington.—A squadron of American torpedo boat destroyers has safely crossed the Atlantic and is patrolling the seas in war service.

The American navy's actual entry into the war zone has already been productive of a brush between a destroyer and a German underwater boat, according to an announcement by the British Admiralty, but the result of it has not been made public.

The destroyer squadron arrived in Queenstown after an uneventful voyage across the Atlantic, but almost immediately, after a formal exchange of greetings with the British naval officials, put to sea again for the hard work that is before it.

Greeted With Cheers.

A crowd of several hundred persons, some of them carrying tiny American flags, lined the water front and cheered the destroyers from the moment they first sighted the flotilla until it reached the dock. The crowd cheered again when a few moments later the American senior officer came ashore to greet the British senior officer and Wesley Frost, the American Consul, who had come down to the dock to welcome the flotilla. Everything was done in a simple, business-like manner. There was an entire absence of formality.

The commander of the British flotilla was waiting on board his ship and sent wireless greetings to the American units as soon as they hove in sight, steaming in a long line into the harbor.

"Can Start At Once."

After the exchange of shore greetings and the British commander had congratulated the American officers on their safe voyage, he asked:

"When will you be ready for business?"

"We can start at once," the American commander replied promptly.

This response, so characteristically American, surprised the British commander, who said he had not expected the Americans would be ready to begin work on this side so soon after their long voyage. When he had recovered from his surprise, however, he made a short tour on the destroyers and admitted that the American tars looked prepared.

"Yes," replied the American commander, "we made preparation on the way over. That is why we are ready."

Set Right To Work.

"They are certainly a fine body of men, and what's more, their craft look just as fit," said the British commander as he watched the destroyers file seaward.

One of the American destroyers began war duty even before reaching this side of the Atlantic. This was when it picked up and escorted through the danger zone one of the largest of the Atlantic liners. This action so pleased the passengers on board that they sent a message of greeting and appreciation to the commander of the destroyer.

TURKEY SEEKING PEACE?

Said To Have Made Overtures To Russia, Offering To Open Dardanelles.

Rome.—The Idea Nazionale, the organ of the Nationalist party, prints a report from diplomatic quarters that Turkey has made overtures to Russia, through a neutral source, for a separate peace on the basis of the complete opening of the straits to Russian navigation, both for war vessels and merchant ships. According to this report, Turkey also declares herself disposed to give friendly consideration to the Armenian question and suitable recognition to the principle of nationalities.

NO SLAPSTICK PATRIOTISM.

Pennsylvania House Opposes Inopportune Use Of National Air.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The lower branch of the Legislature adopted a resolution protesting against "slapstick patriotism," by undignified use of the air of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The resolution declared that the national airs should at no time be incorporated in a fantasy.

WAR IS NEAR END SAYS DYING GIRL

She Rises From Death Bed and Makes Prophecy.

Was Daughter Of Wealthy Parents Living Just Outside Of City. Taken Ill About Three Weeks Ago.

New York.—At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of the Metropolis George McNeir, aged 46, related a remarkable story of a 10-year-old girl, dumb since birth, who spoke on her death bed and predicted the war's end in September.

McNeir said the girl was born to wealthy parents, living just outside New York. She was exceedingly bright as an infant, but she was totally dumb, not being able even to moan, as is the case of most persons bereft of voice.

Three weeks ago the girl fell seriously ill and was put to bed. One day her mother walked into the sick room bearing a vase of flowers. She stubbed her foot against an obstacle and vase and flowers fell to the floor. For the first time in her life the child spoke, saying: "Why, mother, you have broken the vase and spilled the flowers."

The mother's astonishment was indescribable. The child was smiling and looking at the tragedy of the vase and its contents. The mother asked her if she had spoken, but there was no answer.

Physicians and specialists were sent for. They advised the mother to repeat the breaking of the vase, hoping it might produce the phenomena. The mother followed instructions, but the child did not repeat her speech. The doctors thought their presence might have affected her.

Two days later the girl called her mother into the sick room. The startled woman found the child sitting up.

"Mother," she said, "I am going to die within a few hours. I am thankful this dreadful war will end in September, 1917."

She adjusted her pillow and smilingly laid her head upon it. Two hours later she was dead.

T. R. TO BE A GENERAL.

Colonel Will Accept New York Commission.

Albany, N. Y.—At the conclusion of a two-hours' conference with Governor Whitman, Col. Theodore Roosevelt announced that he would accept the Governor's offer of a major general's commission in the State service if the Federal Army bill was passed without the provision to permit him to go to Europe with an expeditionary force.

Colonel Roosevelt said:

"Governor Whitman has, as you know, offered me the commission of major general if the volunteer plan for sending troops abroad is not accepted in Washington. The commission would authorize me to raise one or more divisions in New York State, but the members would not necessarily come from this State."

BANK BANDITS KILL TWO.

One Robber Also Dead; Another Expected To Die.

Pittsburgh.—Police have had recorded practically all of the $10,000 taken from the First National Bank of Castle Shannon, a suburb, by four bandits who entered the bank, fatally shot the cashier and assistant cashier, bound and gagged a patron of the bank, and in attempting to escape wounded two persons.

One of the bandits, John Ohestch, was killed, and another, Sam Berts, was probably fatally wounded by shots from a posse of townspeople. A third bandit, Nick Yecle, was captured and badly beaten by a mob that attempted to take him from the posse. The fourth got away. All of the robbers, according to the police, live in Pittsburgh and are young men.

THAW ORDERED TO ASYLUM.

Has Been In Hospital Since Attempt At Suicide.

Philadelphia.—Presiding Judge Martin, in Common Pleas Court, signed a decree authorizing the removal of Harry K. Thaw to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane in this city. Thaw has been confined here since an attempt at suicide several months ago following an indictment in New York.

BAPTISTS DO NOT WANT WOMEN.

Southern Convention Refuses Eligibility As Delegates.

New Orleans.—The Southern Baptist Convention refused to amend its constitution so as to make women eligible as delegates in the convention. A proposed amendment for this purpose was referred to a committee for report at next year's convention.

BIG CHECK FOR JOFFRE.

Marshal Will Receive 500,000 Francs For Relief Work.

New York.—A check for 500,000 francs will be presented by the Joffre tribute committee of this city to the Marshal of France for relief of French war orphans and Belgian sufferers, Frank A. Vanderlip, treasurer of the committee announced.

RAISING 116,000 MORE REGULARS

President Orders Expansion of Army to 293,000.

FULL WAR STRENGTH AIM

Plan Is To Convert Each Existing Battalion Into Full Regiment—Officials Confident Number Of Recruits Will Be Enrolled.

Washington. — President Wilson issued orders for the immediate expansion of the Regular Army of the United States to full war strength of 293,000 men through the formation as rapidly as possible of all the new units authorized by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916.

To accomplish this organization of 44 regiments of infantry, cavalry and field artillery was begun Monday. A total of 116,455 men are needed. These regiments are to be formed in order to give the army the war force contemplated by Congress in 1916, but which was to be obtained in five equal increments to be obtained in a five-year period. One of these increments have been in process of formation. The other four increments are now to be obtained.

The New Regiments.

When these have been obtained the army will have a total of 64 regiments of infantry, 21 regiments of field artillery and 25 regiments of cavalry—a total of 110 regiments in these three arms of the service—exclusive of coast artillery, staff corps and special service units. There will be 3,379 officers and 127,985 men in the 64 infantry regiments, 1,325 officers and 37,175 men in the 25 regiments of cavalry and 897 officers and 26,748 men in the 21 regiments of field artillery. The entire Regular Army will comprise over 12,000 officers and 293,000 men.

There are now 37 regiments of infantry, 9 regiments of field artillery and 19 regiments of cavalry. The new infantry regiments will be known as the Thirty-eighth to the Sixty-fourth Regiments, inclusive; the new field artillery regiments will be named the Tenth to Twenty-first Regiments, inclusive, and the new cavalry regiments will be designated the Twentieth to the Twenty-fifth, inclusive.

Standing Of Army.

On April 12 the standing of the Regular Army was as follows: When at war strength with all increments, 293,000; strength on April 12, 131,481; volunteers required on April 12, 161,519.

The situation of the army today is as follows: When at war strength, 293,000; strength on May 13, 176,545; volunteers required on May 13, 116,455.

Since April 1 a total of 67,443 men have been recruited for the Regular Army. These are included in the total of 176,545 men that the army now has and a total of 116,455 are yet needed to raise the army to full war strength. These will be obtained as rapidly as possible and used with new recruits already obtained in bringing existing regiments to full war strength and in forming the 45 new regiments and bringing them to full war strength. The War Department is now working out its plans for the establishment of cantoments and camps in different parts of the country as mobilization camps for the new army regiments. These will be in addition to the National Guard when raised to war strength and in addition to the draft army of 500,000 men. When raised to war strength the National Guard will contain 329,954 men.

QUITS CONGRESS FOR ARMY.

Gardner Ordered To Active Duty As Reserve Officer.

Washington.—Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, has resigned from Congress to enter the army. Mr. Gardner has been one of the most active figures in the movement for military preparedness and was a member of the Ways and Means Committee. He has been ordered to active duty as a reserve officer. He is the first member of either House to quit Congress for military service in the present war.

PRESIDENT SIGNS ARMY BILL.

Appropriation For Fiscal Year Is $270,000,000.

Washington. — President Wilson signed the annual Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and carrying approximately $270,000,000. No ceremony marked the signing. The bill failed of passage in the regular session of Congress, and it was one of the first measures taken up in the present session.

CHARLIE TAFT JOINS ARMY.

Becomes Private In Artillery, But Brother Is Turned Down.

Washington.—Charles P. Taft, the 19-year-old son of former President Taft, has enlisted as a private in the artillery. Taft is under legal age and it was necessary for him to obtain consent of his parents. Robert Taft, another son of the former President, failed to obtain admission to the army on account of his eyesight.

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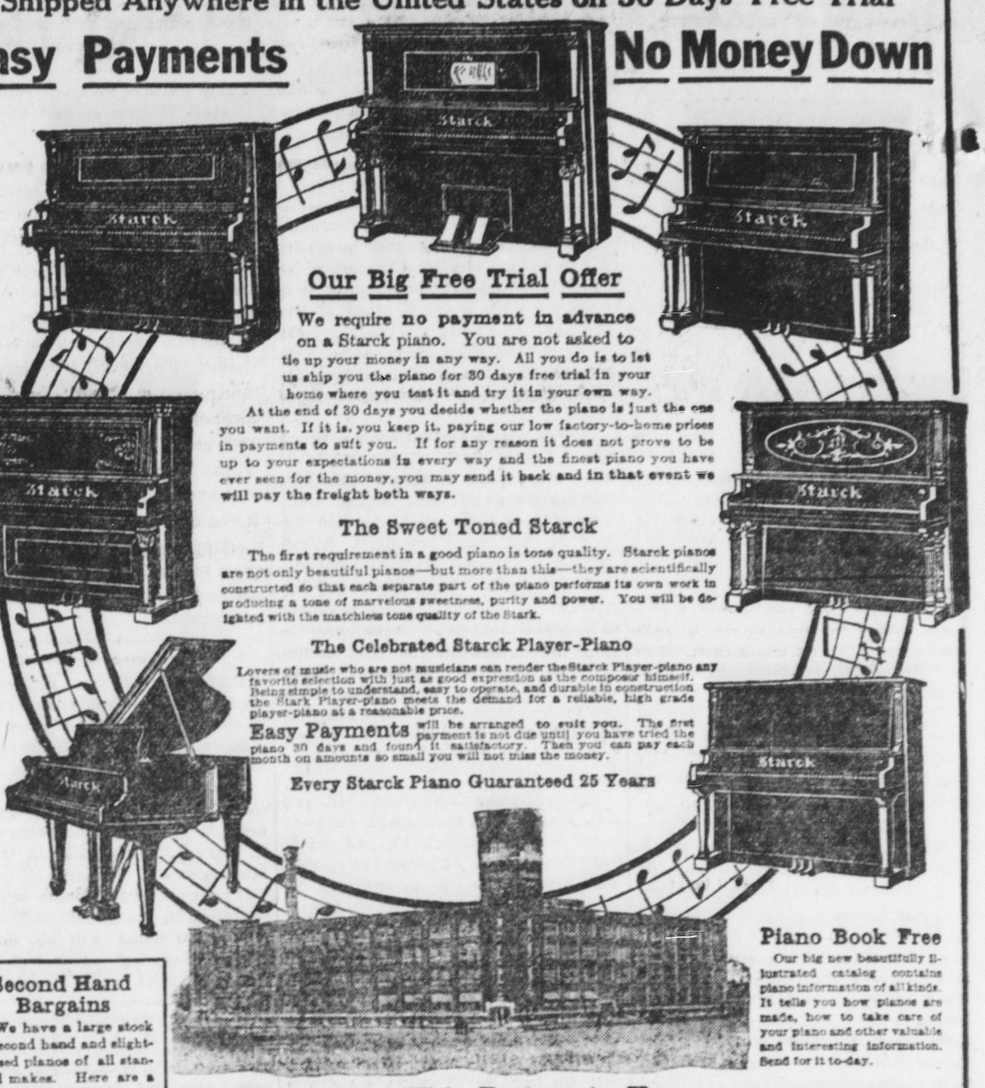

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THE MARKETS

NEW YORK—Wheat—No. 2 hard, $3.25, and No. 1 Northern Duluth, $3.20, both nominal f. o. b. New York to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.74½ c. i. f. New York.

Oats—Standard, 77@77½c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 40½@41c; creamery, extras (92 score), 40; firsts, 38½@39½; seconds, 36½@38.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, 37½c; fresh gathered, storage packed, firsts, 36@37; fresh gathered, firsts, 35@36; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 37@37½; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 37@37½.

Cheese—State, fresh, specials, 26¾c; do, average run, 26¼@26½.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 25@31c; fowls, 20½@26½; turkeys, 18@35.

PHILADELPHIA — Wheat — No. 2 red, spot, $3.25@3.30; No. 2 Southern, red, $3.22@3.28; steamer, No. 2 red, $3.21@3.26; No. 3 red, $3.21@3.26; rejected A, $3.17@3.22; rejected B, $3.13@3.18.

Rye—No. 2 Western, in export elevator, $2.15@2.20 per bushel; small lots of nearby rye in bags, quoted at $1.65@1.75, as to quality.

Corn—Western, No. 3 yellow, $1.73@1.74; do, No. 2 yellow, $1.71@1.72; do do, No. 3 yellow, $1.69@1.70.

Oats—No. 2 white, 79@80c; standard white, 78@79c; No. 3 white, 77@78c; No. 4 white, 76@77c.

Butter—Western solid-packed creamery, fancy specials, 43c; extras, 41@42c; do, extra firsts, 40c; firsts, 39c; seconds, 38½c; nearby prints, fancy, 44c; do, average extra, 42@43c; do, firsts, 40@41c; do, seconds, 39@39½c; special fancy brands of prints were jobbing at 47@50c.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, $10.50 per standard case; nearby current receipts, $10.20 per case; Western extra firsts, $10.50 per case; do, firsts, $10.20 per case; fancy selected carefully candled eggs were jobbing at 39@40c per dozen.

Cheese—New York, full cream, fancy, new, 27¼@27½c; specials, higher; do, fair to good, new, 26½@27c; part skims, 14@22c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, as to quality, 23@24c; exceptional lots, higher; staggy roosters, 18@20c; old roosters, 16@17c; Spring chickens, not Leghorns, plump yellow-skinned, weighing ¾@1¼ pounds apiece, 36@40c; White Leghorns, weighing ¾@1¼ pounds apiece, 34@36c; ducks, Peking, 20@21c; do, Indian Runner, 17@18c; pigeons, old, per pair, 28@30c; do do, young, per pair, 20@25c.

BALTIMORE—Wheat—Steamer No. 2 red, spot, closed at 310 and steamer No. 2 red Western at 312.

Corn—Cob corn is firm about $8.25 per brl for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Contract quiet and steady; spot mixed and May corn, $1.73½ nominal.

Oats—Standard white, 77½c; No. 3 white, 77, sales.

Rye—No. 2 rye, Western, $2.23; bag lots, as to quality and condition, $1.80@1.95.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $20; No. 2 do, $18.50@19; No. 3 do, $16@18; light clover mixed, $18@18.50; No. 1 do, do, $17.50@18; No. 2 do, do, $13@15; No. 1 clover, $16.50@17.50; No. 2 do, $14@16; No. 3 do, $8@10.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $15.50@16; No. 2 do, do, $14.50@15; No. 1 tangled do, $12@13; No. 2 do, do, $10.50@11.50; No. 1 wheat, $9@9.50; No. 2 do, $8@8.50; No. 1 oat, $10@11; No. 2 do, $9@9.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 40@41c; do, choice, 38@39; do, good, 36@37; do, prints, 41@42; do, blocks, 40@41; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls 30@31; Ohio rolls, 29@30; West Virginia rolls, 29@30; Store-packed, 28@29; Md., Va. and Pa., dairy prints, 30@31;

Cheese—Jobbing lots, 27@27½c per pound.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 32@33c; Western firsts, 32@32½; West Virginia firsts, 32@32½; Southern firsts, 31.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs. and over, 24c; do, old hens, small to medium, 24; do, do, do, White Leghorns, 23; do, old roosters, 13@14; do, spring 1¼ lb. to 1½ lb., 43@45; do, do, 1 lb. to 1¼ lb., 40@42; do, winter, 2 lb. and under, 35@38; do, young, large, smooth, fat, 26@28; do, poor, rough and staggy, 22@23. Ducks—Young Pekings, 3 lbs. and over, 18c; do, do, puddle, do, do, do, 17; do, do, Muscovy, do, do, 17, do, smaller, 16. Pigeons—Young, per pr., 25c; do, old, per pr., 25. Guinea fowl—As to size, each, 40@50c.

Live Stock

CHICAGO—Hogs—Bulk, $15.80@16; light, $14.85@16; mixed, $15.45@16.10; heavy, $15.45@16.15; rough, $15.45@15.65; pigs, $10.25@14.20.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, $9.40@13.70; stockers and feeders, $7.50@10.35; cows and heifers, $6.65@11.50; calves, $9.50@14.

Sheep—Wethers, $11.75@14.40; ewes, $11@14.60; lambs, $14.50@18.65.

KANSAS CITY—Hogs—Bulk, $15.40@16; heavy, $15.90@16.10; packers and butchers', $15.65@16; light, $15.10@15.75; pigs, $12.50@14.50.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, $12.25@13; dressed beef steers, $9.50@12; Southern steers, $8@11.25; cows, $6.50@10.75; heifers, $9@11.15.

Sheep—Lambs, $14.25@18.60; yearlings, $13@16.50; wethers, $12@15; ewes, $11@14.50.

PITTSBURGH — Cattle — Choice, $11.25@11.75; prime, $12@12.50.

Hogs—Prime heavies, $16.15@16.20; mediums, $16.10@16.15; heavy Yorkers, $16@16.15; light Yorkers, $14@14.50; pigs, $13@13.35; roughs, $14.50@15.

Sheep—Prime wethers, $11@11.50; culls and common, $4.50@7; lambs, $10@14.75; veal calves, $13@13.50.

BALTIMORE—Calves—Veal, choice, per lb., 13c; good, do, 12@12½; light, ordinary, do, 11; do, rough and heavy, per head, $8@22.

Beef Cattle—Young, fat steers, in prime condition, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., per lb., 9½@10½c; steers weighing under 1,000 lbs., do, 8½@9; oxen, do, 6½@8½; bulls, do, 6@8½; fresh cows, with calf, per head, $40@60; poor, thin, meadow stock, per lb., 3@3½c.

Lambs and Sheep—Choice, fat sheep, 8@9c; old bucks, as to quality and condition, 6½@7½; spring lambs, fat, 45 to 55 lbs., 15@16.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Dutch inventors have perfected a combined mechanical and chemical process for recovering all the unconsumed fuel from furnace ashes.

A cablegram from the American vice consul at Monterey, Mexico, states that invoices certified at that consulate general during the first half of April totaled $944,000.

Broadway is to try the army cocktail, popular among soldiers at the border. It is made of whiskey and bitters, with an onion at the bottom of the glass.

When the stack of a 14-ton steam shovel pulled by 12 horses struck a trolley wire in Cleveland two horses which had their feet on a manhole were killed. Their chains became red hot.

The United States is now the chief supplier of Bolivia's imports; until 1914 it was the fourth in importance. This great advance on the part of the United States is due to the activities displayed by American manufacturers since the breaking out of the European war, and to the necessity of effecting purchases from other than the countries at war.

THE REAL MAN

By FRANCIS LYNDE

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WHAT HAPPENED

J. Montague Smith, cashier of the Lawrenceville Bank & Trust Co., young society leaders, popular bachelor engaged to marry Verda Richlander, heiress, and destined to be one of the town's leading citizens, became innocently involved in a dishonest bank loan. Watrous Dunham, president of the bank, tried to shift the blame to Smith, who refused to be the scapegoat. When Dunham drew a pistol to threaten him, Smith struck the president a blow over the heart and left him for dead.

CHAPTER II—Continued.

—2—

Good judges on the working floor of the Lawrenceville Athletic club had said of the well-muscled young bank cashier that he did not know his own strength. It was the sight of the pistol that maddened him and put the driving force behind the smashing blow that landed upon the big man's chest. The lifted pistol dropped from Mr. Watrous Dunham's grasp and he wilted, settling back into his chair, and then slipping to the floor.

In a flash Smith knew what he had done. Once, one evening when he had been induced to put on the gloves with the Athletic club's trainer, he had contrived to plant a body blow which had sent the wiry little Irishman to the mat, gasping and fighting for the breath of life. "If ever yez'll be givin' a man that heart-punch wid th' bare fisht, Misther Montygue, 'tis you f'r th' fasht train widout shtoppin' to buy anny ticket—it'll be murther in the first degree," the trainer had said, when he had breath to compass the saying.

With the unheeded warning resurgent and clamoring in his ears, Smith knelt horror-stricken beside the fallen man. On the president's heavy face and in the staring eyes there was a foolish smile, as of one mildly astonished. Smith loosened the collar around the thick neck and laid his ear upon the spot where the blow had fallen. The big man's heart had stopped like a smashed clock.

Smith got upon his feet, turned off the electric light, and, from mere force of habit, closed and snap-locked the president's desk. The watchman had not yet returned. Smith saw the empty chair beside the vault door as he passed it on his way to the street. The cashier's only thought was to go at once to police headquarters and give himself up. Then he remembered how carefully the trap had been set, and how impossible it would be for him to make any reasonable defense.

With one glance over his shoulder at the darkened front windows of the bank, Smith began to run, not toward the police station, but in the opposite direction—toward the railroad station.

For J. Montague Smith, slipping from shadow to shadow down the scantily lighted cross street and listening momentarily for the footfalls of pursuit, a new hour had struck. It was all prodigiously incredible. The crowding sensations were terrifying, but they were also precious, in their way. Long-forgotten bits of brutality and tyranny on Watrous Dunham's part came up to be remembered and, in this retributive aftermath, to be triumphantly crossed off as items in an account finally settled. On the Smith side the bank cashier's forebears had been plodding farmers, but old John Montague had been the village blacksmith and a soldier—a shrewd smiter in both trades. Blood

Smith Knew What He Had Done.

will tell. Parental implantings may have much to say to the fruit of the womb, but atavism has more. Smith's jaw came up with a snap. He was no longer an indistinguishable unit in the ranks of the respectable and the well-behaved; he was a man fleeing for his life. What was done was done, and the next thing to do was to avert the consequences.

At the railroad station a few early comers for the west-bound passenger train due at ten o'clock were already gathering, and at the bidding of a certain new and militant craftiness Smith avoided the lighted waiting rooms as if they held the pestilence. A string of box cars had been pushed up from the freight-unloading platforms recently, and in the shadow of the cars he worked his way westward to the yard where a night switching crew was making up a train.

Keeping to the shadows, he walked back along the line of cars on the make-up track, alertly seeking his opportunity. Half-way down the length of the train he found what he was looking for: a box car with its sidedoor hasped but not locked. With a bit of stick to lengthen his reach, he unfastened the hasp, and at the switching crew's addition of another car to the "make-up" he took advantage of the noise made by the jangling crash and slid the door. Then he ascertained by groping into the dark interior that the car was empty. With a foot on the truss-rod he climbed in, and at the next coupling crash closed the door.

CHAPTER III.

The High Hills.

The Nevada through freight was two hours late issuing from the western portal of Timanyoni canon. Through the early mountain-climbing hours of the night and the later flight across the Red desert, the dusty, travel-grimed young fellow in the empty box car midway of the train had slept soundly, with the hard car floor for a bed and his folded coat for a pillow. But the sudden cessation of the crash and roar of the shut-in mountain passage awoke him and he got up to open the door and look out.

It was still no later than a lazy man's breakfast time, and the May morning was perfect. Over the top of the eastern range the sun was looking, level-rayed, into a parked valley bounded on all sides by high spurs and distant snow peaks. In its nearer reaches the valley was dotted with round hills, some of them bare, others dark with mountain pine and fir.

From the outer loopings of the curves, the young tramp at the car door had momentary glimpses of the Timanyoni, a mountain torrent in its canon, and the swiftest of upland rivers even here where it had the valley in which to expand. A Copah switchman had told him that the railroad division town of Brewster lay at the end of the night's run, in a river valley beyond the eastern Timanyonis, and that the situation of the irrigation project which was advertising for laborers in the Denver newspapers was a few miles up the river from Brewster.

As the train swept along on its way down the grades the valley became more open and the prospect broadened. At one of the promontory roundings the box-car passenger had a glimpse of a shack-built construction camp on the river's margin some distance on ahead. A concrete dam was rising in sections out of the river, and dominating the dam and the shacks two steel towers, with a carrying cable stretched between them, formed the piers of the aerial spout conveyer for the placing of the material in the forms.

The train made no stop at the construction siding, but a mile farther along the brakes began to grind and the speed was slackened. Sliding the car door another foot or two, the young tramp with the week-old stubble beard on his face leaned out to look ahead. His opportunity was at hand. A block semaphore was turned against the freight and the train was slowing in obedience to the signal. Waiting until the brakes shrilled again, the tramp put his shoulder to the sliding door, sat for a moment in the wider opening, and then swung off.

His alighting was upon one of the promontory embankments. To the westward, where the curving railroad track was lost in the farther windings of the river, lay the little intermountain city of Brewster, a few of its higher buildings showing clear-cut in the distance. Paralleling the railroad, on a lower level and nearer the river, a dusty wagon road pointed in one direction toward the town, and in the other toward the construction camp.

The young man who had crossed four states and the better part of a fifth as a fugitive and vagrant turned his back upon the distant town as a place to be avoided. Scrambling down the railroad embankment, he made his way to the wagon road, crossed it, and kept on until he came to the fringe of aspens on the river's edge, where he broke all the trampish traditions by stripping off the travel-worn clothes and plunging in to take a soapless bath. The water, being melted snow from the range, was icy cold and it stabbed like knives. Nevertheless, it was wet, and some part of the travel dust, at least, was soluble in it. He came out glowing, but a thorn from his well-groomed past came up and pricked him when he had to put the soiled clothes on again. There was no present help for that, however; and five minutes later he had regained the road and was on his way to the ditch camp. As he walked he read for the fiftieth time something on the page of a recent St. Louis paper. It was under flaring headlines:

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF BANK PRESIDENT.

Society-Leader Cashier Embezzles $100,000 and Makes Murderous Assault on President.

Lawrenceville, May 15.—J. Montague Smith, cashier of the Lawrenceville Bank and Trust company, and a leader in the Lawrenceville younger set, is today a fugitive from justice with a price on his head. At a late hour last night the watchman of the bank found President Dunham lying unconscious in front of his desk. Help was summoned, and Mr. Dunham, who was supposed to be suffering from some sudden attack of illness, was taken to his hotel. Later, it transpired that the president had been the victim of a murderous assault. Discovering upon his return to the city yesterday evening that the cashier had been using the bank's funds in an attempt to cover a stock speculation of his own, Dunham sent for Smith and charged him with the crime. Smith made an unprovoked and desperate assault upon his superior officer, beating him into insensibility and leaving him for dead. Since it is known that he did not board any of the night trains east or west, Smith is supposed to be in hiding somewhere in the vicinity of the city. A warrant is out, and a reward of $1,000 for his arrest and detention has been offered by the bank. It is not thought possible that he can escape. It was currently reported not long since that Smith was engaged to a prominent young society woman of Lawrenceville, but this has proved to be untrue.

He folded the newspaper and put it in his pocket. The thing was done, and it could not be undone. Having put himself on the wrong side of the law, there was nothing for it now but a complete disappearance; exile, a change of identity, and an absolute severance with his past.

When he had gone a little distance he found that the wagon road crossed the right of way twice before the construction camp came into view. The last of the crossings was at the temporary material yard for which the side track had been installed, and from this point on, the wagon road held to the river bank. The ditch people were doubtless getting all their material over the railroad so there would be little hauling by wagon. But there were automobile tracks in the dust, and shortly after he had passed the material yard the tramp heard a car coming up behind him. It was a six-cylinder roadster, and its motor was missing badly.

Its single occupant was a big, bearded man, wearing his gray tweeds as one to whom clothes were merely a convenience. He was chewing a black cigar, and the unoccupied side of his mouth was busy at the passing moment heaping objurgations upon the limping motor. A hundred yards farther along the motor gave a spasmodic gasp and stopped. When the young tramp came up, the big man had climbed out and had the hood open. What he was saying to the stalled motor was picturesque enough to make the young man stop and grin appreciatively.

"Gone bad on you?" he inquired.

Col. Dexter Baldwin, the Timanyoni's largest landowner, and a breeder of fine horses who tolerated motorcars only because they could be driven hard and were insensate and fit subjects for abusive language, took his head out of the hood.

"The third time this morning," he snapped. "I'd rather drive a team of wind-broken mustangs, any day in the year!"

"I used to drive a car a while back," said the tramp. "Let me look her over."

The colonel stood aside, wiping his hands on a piece of waste, while the young man sought for the trouble. It was found presently in a loosened magneto wire; found and cleverly corrected. The tramp went around in front and spun the motor, and when it had been throttled down, Colonel Baldwin had his hand in his pocket.

"That's something like," he said. "The garage man said it was carbon. You take hold as if you knew how. What's your fee?"

The tramp shook his head and smiled good-naturedly.

"Nothing; for a bit of neighborly help like that."

The colonel put his coat on, and in the act took a better measure of the stalwart young fellow who looked like a hobo and talked and behaved like a gentleman.

"You are hiking out to the dam?" he asked brusquely.

"I am headed that way, yes," was the equally crisp rejoinder.

"Hunting a job?"

"Just that."

"What sort of a job?"

"Anything that may happen to be in sight."

"That means a pick and shovel or a wheelbarrow on a construction job. But there isn't much office work."

The tramp looked up quickly.

"What makes you think I'm hunting for an office job?" he queried.

"Your hands," said the colonel shortly.

The young man looked at his hands thoughtfully. They were dirty again from the tinkering with the motor, but the inspection went deeper than the grime.

"I'm not afraid of the pick and shovel, or the wheelbarrow, and on some accounts I guess they'd be good for me. But on the other hand, perhaps it is a pity to spoil a middling good office man to make an indifferent day-laborer—to say nothing of knocking some honest fellow out of the only job he knows how to do."

Colonel Baldwin swung in behind the steering wheel of the roadster and held a fresh match to the black cigar. Though he was from Missouri, he had lived long enough in the high hills to know better than to judge any man altogether by outside appearances.

"Climb in," he said, indicating the vacant seat at his side. "I'm the president of the ditch company. Perhaps Williams may be able to use you; but your chances for office work would be ten to one in the town."

"I don't care to live in the town," said the man out of work, mounting to the proffered seat; and past that the big roadster leaped away up the road and the roar of the rejuvenated motor made further speech impossible.

CHAPTER IV.

Wanted—A Financier.

It was a full fortnight or more after this motor-tinkering incident on the hill road to the dam, when Williams, chief engineer of the ditch project, met President Baldwin in the Brewster offices of the ditch company and spent a

"I Used to Drive a Car."

busy hour with the colonel going over the contractors' estimates for the month in prospect. In an interval of the business talk, Baldwin remembered the good-looking young tramp who had wanted a job.

"Oh, yes; I knew there was something else that I wanted to ask you," he said. "How about the young fellow that I unloaded on you a couple of weeks ago? Did he make good?"

"Who—Smith?"

"Yes; if that's his name."

The engineer's left eyelid had a quizzical droop when he said dryly: "It's the name he goes by in camp; 'John Smith.' I haven't asked him his other name."

The ranchman-president matched the drooping eyelid of unbelief with a sober smile. "I thought he looked as if he might be out here for his health—like a good many other fellows who have no particular use for a doctor. How is he making it?"

The engineer, a hard-bitted man with the prognathous lower jaw characterizing the tribe of those who accomplish things, thrust his hands into his pockets and walked to the window to look down into the Brewster street. When he turned to face Baldwin again, it was to say: "That young fellow is a wonder, colonel. I put him into the quarry at first, as you suggested, and in three days he had revolutionized things to the tune of a 20 per cent saving in production costs. Then I gave him a hack at the concrete-mixers, and he's making good again in the cost reduction. That seems to be his specialty."

The president nodded and was sufficiently interested to follow up what had been merely a casual inquiry.

"What are you calling him now?—a betterment engineer? You know your first guess was that he was somebody's bookkeeper out of a job."

Williams wagged his head.

"He's a three-cornered puzzle to me, yet. He isn't an engineer, but when you drag a bunch of cost money up the trail, he goes after it like a dog after a rabbit. I'm not anxious to lose him, but I really believe you could make better use of him here in the town office than I can on the job."

Baldwin was shaking his head dubiously.

The young ex-tramp soon finds that his services are very much in demand, despite the fact that he is suspected of trying to hide his past.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Had Her Reasons.

They were discussing church affairs when Mary came home from school, and Aunt Maria remarked "little pitchers have big ears," and the conversation stopped. A few days afterward the minister came to tea and gave some of his attention to Mary.

"Do you like to go to church?" he asked.

"No," answered Mary, very firmly but politely.

"And why not, my little dear?"

"Oh," said Mary, with a smile, "little pitchers have big ears," very much to the surprise of her mother and Aunt Maria, who colored consciously, and the minister changed the conversation.

ARMY DRAFT BILL IS LAW

Senate, By a Vote of 65 to 8 Adopts Conference Report.

AGE REMAINS 21 TO 30

Anti-Conscriptionists Made a Hot Fight To Have the Bill Sent Back To Conference—To Be Called In September.

Washington.—The Senate passed the Conscription Bill providing an army of approximately 1,600,000 men, by a vote of 65 to 8. The measure was sent at once to the White House for the President's signature. The War Department will set into motion immediately the machinery for nation-wide registration of all men between 21 and 30 years of age, inclusive, for the selective draft.

The Senate's action closed a parliamentary struggle of more than a month and disposed of one of the biggest war problems yet laid before Congress. The measure was sent to conference three times. For a while during the last day's debate it seemed in imminent danger of being recommitted again for modification. When the conference agreement on the bill was submitted to the Senate for ratification shortly after the upper House convened, it ran against unexpected opposition, based on the omission from the bill of the Senate provision limiting conscription to the period of the war with Germany.

Charges of improper motives on the part of the conferees and insinuations of a deep-laid scheme by the War Department to use the bill to fasten permanent universal military service upon the country flew thick and fast. The controversy was finally smoothed out by an unanimous consent agreement to incorporate the omitted provision in the Army and Navy war budget now pending before the Senate.

As finally approved, the bill provides for raising by selective conscription a war army in increments of 500,000 men from 21 to 30 years of age. It also authorizes without directing the President to raise volunteer forces which Colonel Roosevelt desires to take to France and greatly increases the pay of all enlisted men.

Machinery to register and draft the first 500,000 men already has been set up by the War Department. The President will, by proclamation, designate the day for registration of the 10,000,000 or more men of the prescribed age. Registration books will be in the hands of State and local authorities, who are to co-operate in the work, and Brigadier General Crowder, the provost marshal general, expects to have the complete lists in Washington within five days after registering begins. Then will come the task of selecting the first half million, exempting the physically unfit, those with dependents and men who are needed on the farms and in industries. The process of selection probably will be completed long before the men are wanted. Secretary Baker said that because of lack of supplies the new army would not be called to the colors for training before September.

Whether Colonel Roosevelt shall be permitted to raise an expedition now rests with President Wilson. His views have not been disclosed, but it is believed he probably will postpone decision while the draft system is being put into operation.

REFUSES TO STATE WAR AIMS.

Hollweg Says Would Not Serve Country's Interests.

Berlin.—The Socialist leader, George Ledebour, declared in the Reichstag Tuesday that it was impossible for Germany to win the war of subjugation and expressed the conviction that a revolution must happen in Germany as it had happened in Russia.

"We shall propose a constitutional committee," he said, "to take preparatory steps in the direction of introducing a republic in Germany."

Hollweg Withholds Terms.

In one of the most vigorous and plain-spoken speeches he has yet made before the Reichstag since the outbreak of the war the Imperial German Chancellor bluntly refused to enter into a discussion of Germany's peace aims as demanded in interpellations by the Conservatives and Socialists. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg asserted that these called for the Government's specific peace program, announcement of which would at this time not only be premature, but which it would be difficult to formulate, and also of no practical service to the nation in the present situation.

100,000 ENLISTED MEN IN NAVY.

Man From Jackson, Miss., Completes Total.

Washington.—When Richard Farris Canon enlisted in the navy Wednesday at Jackson, Miss., the enlisted strength of the navy touched the 100,000 mark for the first time. The authorized strength of the navy was 100,657, including all auxiliary forces, but the bill just passed by both House and Senate puts it up to 150,000.

World War in Brief

After days of most intensive fighting, in which the position several times changed hands and men fell in hundreds in attacks and counter-attacks, the British forces have at last driven the Germans out of the village of Bullecourt and once more are threatening the southern end of the Drocourt-Queant line, which Field Marshal von Hindenburg constructed to defend Cambrai from the eastward advance of Field Marshal Haig's army.

Thousands of fresh German troops recently have been thrown into the fray around Bullecourt, but their efforts, according to official communications, have gone for naught in endeavoring to drive out the British from the entire village.

Although several times the line has been bent by the preponderance of weight of the German formations, at no time have the British been forced to evacuate, holding here and there fringes of the outskirts and keeping back the Teutons until their elements were reformed with sufficient strength to make effective counter-attacks and regain their lost territory.

Likewise to the east of Arras, around the village of Roeux, the battle has been waged with a viciousness scarcely ever before seen, and here also the British have been successful against the Germans.

Although the forces of the German Crown Prince have renewed with extreme violence their attacks against the French northeast of Soissons, in the sectors of the Moulin-de-Laffaux and Braye-en-Laonnois—three of them against each position — they were again repulsed by the French artillery and infantry, suffering enormous casualties. To the east the French troops, near Craonne, delivered a successful attack, capturing German trench elements.

The Berlin War Office reports that for the first 16 days of May the Germans made prisoners of 5,000 British and French soldiers on the French front, 2,300 of them British and 2,700 French.

From Tolmino to the sea the Italians are keeping up their strong offensive against the Austrians or warding off violent counter-attacks against positions they have captured in their new push. All counter-attacks thus far have failed, says the Rome War Office, and the Italians have been able to capture positions on various sectors throughout the fighting zone.

An unofficial dispatch reports the taking by the Italians of the fashionable watering resort of Duino, at the head of the Gulf of Trieste and only 12 miles from the city of Trieste, Austria's most important port on the Adriatic Sea. In the six days of fighting since the Italian offensive began, 4,021 Austrians have been made prisoners by the Italians.

In Macedonia also the forces of the Teutonic Allies are meeting with reverses at the hands of the Entente troops.

Reports from Russia indicate the virtual settlement of the differences that have existed between the government and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Another heartening symptom in the publication is that 11 of the army commanders, including Generals Brussiloff and Gurko, who had resigned, have decided to remain at their posts.

$100,000,000 TO RUSSIA.

Intimation Given With Loan That More Will Be Forthcoming.

Washington.—The United States loaned Russia $100,000,000.

The money is to be spent as needed, without stipulation or understanding of any sort further than that Russia stands back of the obligation, will make it good and will disperse the money in this country under the supervision of a representative of the Treasury Department or a commission to be named by the American Government.

The latter stipulation was made in a spirit of co-operation, without intending to embarrass the Russian Government or curtail its participating powers, but with the end in view that Russia would secure the maximum result for the money she is to spend. To aid in this the Treasury Department will place at her disposal the services of expert buyers familiar with American markets and with American values.

TO GET SUPPLIES ABROAD.

All Available American Tonnage To Serve France, Italy and Russia.

Washington.—All available American transatlantic tonnage for time being will be used to transport supplies to Russia, France and Italy under an arrangement about to be made by the American government with the Allies. Great Britain has assured the United States that she can carry enough supplies in her own ships to meet the need of the United Kingdom, and perhaps spare some vessels to supplement American tonnage in supplying the other countries.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK.

Steamer Hilonian Torpedoed and Four Members Of Crew Lost.

New York.—The American steamship Hilonian has been torpedoed and sunk off Genoa, Italy, with a loss of four members of the crew, according to a cablegram received here by the owners, the Universal Transportation Company. The cablegram to the owners gave no details of the torpedoing.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

CENTRE HALL - - PENN'A.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1917

SMITH & BAILEY . . . . . Proprietors

S. W. SMITH . . . . . Editor

EDWARD E. BAILEY { Local Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the Post Office in Centre Hall as second Class mail matter.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one and one-half dollars per year.

ADVERTISING RATES—Display advertisement of ten or more inches, for three or more insertions, ten cents per inch for each issue. Display advertising occupying less space than ten inches and for less than three insertions, from fifteen to twenty-five cents per inch for each issue, according to composition. Minimum charge seventy-five cents.

Local notices accompanying display advertising five cents per line for each insertion; otherwise, eight cents per line, minimum charge, twenty-five cents.

Legal notices, twenty cents per line for three insertions, and ten cents per line for each additional insertion.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, morning.

United Ev.—Egg Hill, morning, Tusseyville, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Reformed—Tusseyville, morning; Centre Hall, evening.

Lutheran—Georges Valley, morning; Union, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

JURY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. C. Ripka, of Centre Hall borough, as a candidate for the nomination of Jury Commissioner on the Democratic ticket, at the Primaries, September 18, 1917.

THE PERIL OF MILITARISM.

Editor Reporter:

When in the course of events it becomes necessary to defend Democracy by force of arms, it behooves every citizen to gird on his full armor to do battle. Such, today, are the perilous conditions confronting the United States of North America.

Our beloved Republic was never in greater peril than she is now, even during the troubled times of the Civil War. To be ready for successful defense is highly imperative. Every possible resourse of the whole nation must be set in motion to combat the present critical situation to order that our cause will be successful.

The expenditure of vast billions of dollars, the growing of abundant crops and the sacrifice of many thousands of human lives are, at this most critical juncture all of prime necessity.

The Allies of Europe must be firmly sustained with food, money and soldiers to the end that democratic government may survive.

German militarism is the demon peril of human liberty; but allow it to win the struggle for supremacy and it will expand until every nation worth conquering is crushed.

The forces of aggression and conquest will not halt until all nations lie prostrate at their feet.

If France is crushed, her fleet will at once be available to convey the German army into England to cow that nation into subjection. That accomplished, England's magnificent fleet will fall into the conqueror's power; then all is lost, for with the two fleets named added to their own, the maritime strength of Germany will be all powerful, and in a brief period of time their conquering legions will land on the Western Hemisphere to crush not only Canada but also the United States and Mexico. That done, the Central and South Americas will become easy prey to German lust and rapacity.

Therein lies the supreme danger. Such a condition has not confronted the world since the dawn of time, and such a power enthroned will bring about the downfall of democratic government, of human liberty and civilization.

It is, therefore, of the highest consequence that the full power of the United States be marshalled and put into motion to assist our Allies in Europe, thereby to prevent a greater cataclysm than has ever befallen the human race.

ALFRED BEIRLY

Chicago, Ill.

PENN HALL

Gross Shook had both bad and good luck last week. First he lost his best cow which gave birth to twin calves, and a few days later he became the owner of twin mule colts.

Several children are afflicted with a rash at the present time.

William Colyer and family, of near Centre Hall, spent Sunday at the home of Scott Decker.

The Clover Club, a name given to one of the local sewing clubs, donated a set of fourteen books to the intermediate grade of the borough schools, D. Rose Bushman, teacher. The books are standard story books for boys and girls.

Vacation days are here.

County S. S. Convention at Centre Hall.

As the Reporter goes to press (Wednesday noon) the Centre County Sabbath School convention is at the height of its sessions. Tuesday night the Reformed church—the convention church—was filled in both the auditorium and Sunday-school room, and many were obliged to stand. The convention is proving to be the best held in many years. One hundred and seventy-nine delegates and S. S. officers registered with Mrs. M. E. Strohm, while one hundred and fifteen boys and girls attended the older boys' and girls' conference in the Lutheran church Tuesday morning and afternoon, under the very able leadership of Mr. O. wig, of Philadelphia.

Tuesday noon Progress Grange tendered a banquet to the young people, in the Grange hall.

A more complete account of the convention will appear next week.

Memorial Day Services.

The hour for Memorial Day services in Centre Hall will be at 6 o'clock p. m. The parade will form at 5:30 o'clock and march to the cemetery. The Coburn band will have a place in the march. Rev. E. H. Yocum will deliver the address in the cemetery following the decorating of the graves.

At Farmers Mills—Union church 9:30 a. m., Rev. R. R. Jones.

Tusseyville—10 a. m., Rev. Kurtz, speaker. Rev. F. H. Foss will also be present.

Boalsburg—6 p. m., Rev. S. C. Stover, speaker.

Sprucetown—2 p. m., Prof. James P. Hughes, speaker.

Marriage Licenses.

James E. Houser, Lemont
Susan F. Boofe, Lemont

Milfred Haines, Wingate
Mary Peters, Fleming

Winfield S. Crain, Port Matilda
Ruth Cowher, Port Matilda

Louis Schad, Bellefonte
Dorothy Bible, Bellefonte

Jacob T. Musick, Coburn
Fannie Vonada, Woodward

Found Guilty of Arson.

Myrtle Fike was found guilty of arson at May term of court, in session at Bellefonte, on Tuesday afternoon, and recommended to the mercy of the court. Mrs. Fike was arrested a few weeks ago for burning the house of her mother, Mrs. Sallie Stover, at Axeman, on the evening of April 11th.

Linden Hall

Mrs. Orin Grove and two children are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Tressler.

Miss Izora Rupp returned home after spending the winter at Red Hill, Montgomery county.

Mrs. Robert McClellan attended the Sunday-school convention at Winfield, Snyder county, last week.

Mrs. Henry Houser returned on Monday from a visit to Mrs. John Diehl, at Mifflinburg.

William Folk lost one finger and had another badly crushed in the planer at the planing mill at Oak Hall, one day last week.

HARRY STEWART DEAD.

Harry Stewart, formerly of Boalsburg but for many years a merchant at Sandy Ridge, died at his home there on Monday after a month's illness of diabetes. He was the last of the elder Stewart family and was never married. His body will be brought to Lemont on Thursday where services will be held in the Presbyterian church after which his body will be laid away in the family plot at the Branch. He was about sixty-five years old. James Stewart, of Boalsburg, and John, of State College, deceased, were brothers. Miss Priscilla and Mrs. Samuel Wilson, deceased, were sisters. His father was David Stewart, of Boalsburg.

Pleasant Gap.

Miss Emeline Noll has gone to Altoona where she is visiting her sister, Mrs. Paul Keller.

Paul Brooks and father, of Altoona, spent several days last week with friends and relatives at that place.

Miss Mildred Williams of State College, spent Saturday and Sunday at the David Rimmey home.

Mrs. Megge, of Pittsburg, is spending several days with her brother, James Herron, in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. William Moyer are rejoicing over the arrival of a son.

Mrs. Lester Shuey, who has been visiting her brother at Oak Hall, returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Calvin Lontz, who underwent an operation in the Bellefonte hospital, returned home last week.

Mrs. William Coldron visited a few days with friends in Georges Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. David Keller spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. Jerry Owens, at Fillmore.

Miss Kathryn Hoy, of Shiloh, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ammerman.

Mrs. Oscar Zong and son Randolf, of Hazelton, are spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Garver.

Miss Edith Herman spent the past week with friends at Bellefonte.

The careless man with the match needs a guardian every time he goes into the woods.

BOALSBURG.

R. B. Harrison, of Niagara, spent the week end with his family here.

Miss Anna Dale spent a short time in Bellefonte last week.

S. E. Weber spent Monday in Bellefonte.

Bruce Mickey, a student at State College, was an over Sunday visitor at the J. W. Keller home.

John Musser and daughter, Margaret, of Wilkesbarre, visited the former's sister, Mrs. E. A. Fisher.

Mrs. Charles Plummer, of Altoona, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rupp.

The Camp Fire Girls of Boalsburg gave a dance to about sixty guest on Friday evening at the hotel.

The ladies of the Lutheran church will hold a festival on the evening of Memorial Day.

Mrs. William Klinger and daughter, Eleanor, are visiting Mrs. Klinger's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wieland, in Lebanon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Harris, who at one time were residents of Boalsburg but now reside at Mifflinburg, spent Sunday at the home of John Charles.

Mrs. William Stover, Mrs. John Charles, Mrs. Grant Charles and son spent Thursday of last week at Pleasant Gap.

Mr. and Mrs. George Yarnell and daughter, of Colyer, spent Sunday with Mr. Yarnell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Yarnell.

Miss Minnie Roberts, of Pitcairn, who has rented the Durst house and expects to move into it in a few weeks, spent several days last week at the O. L. Mothersbaugh home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harter, of State College, are rejoicing over the arrival of a son. Mrs. Harter before her marriage was Anna Rose, of this place.

Mrs. E. A. Fisher went to Danville on Monday afternoon to attend the funeral of Mr. Gearhart which was held on Wednesday. Mr. Gearhart was the father of Mrs. Charles Fisher.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey Struble, of State College, spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. Willis Houtz. They were accompanied by Mrs. Benner, who will spend some time with Mrs. Houtz.

Mr. and J. A. Mrs. Hazel and daughters Gladys and Mrs. Charles Faxon, and two children, autoed to Millheim and Rebersburg on Saturday. On their return home they were accompanied by Miss Geraldine Hacknenberg, of Rebersburg.

Pine Grove Mills.

W. K. Goss and family motored from Tyrone on Sunday.

J. S. Miller and W. A. Lytle were to Huntingdon on Saturday.

James R. Smith is on the tea route from Centre Hall to Pennsylvania Furnace.

Samuel Everhart and family motored to Franklinville and spent the Sabbath with his mother.

Mrs. Ada Krebs has been plying the needle at the J. A. Fortney home at Walnut Grove.

Miss Beulah Fortney and mother motored up from Boalsburg and were callers at the Dannelly home.

The Stork was busy last week, leaving a boy at the Earl Smetzler home, and a daughter at the home of Charles Meyers.

George C. Meyers has a new Chevrolet car; Hon. J. W. Kepler a Ford, and Mrs. Catharine Archey a new Dodge.

The annual sermon to the I. O. O. F. fraternity will be preached in the Lutheran church in this place the first Sunday in June, by Rev. D. F. Kapp, of State College.

Memorial Day services will be held as follows: Pennsylvania Furnace 9:30 a. m., Graysville church yard 11:00 a. m., Pine Grove Mills 2 p. m., and Pine Hall at 6 p. m. T. L. Holmes will be the speaker at Pine Grove Mills and Rev. S. C. Stover at Pine Hall. The Citizens Band will play. The Meek, Tadpole, Gobeen and Branch cemeteries will be decorated by a detail of Captain J. O. Campbell's G. A. R. Post, 272.

Spring Mills.

Robert D. Musser is in Bellefonte this week serving as a juror.

C. G. Decker and family attended the circus at Lewistown on Tuesday.

John Stover, of Yeagertown, was a visitor at the I. J. Zubler home last week.

Roland Gentzel and family, of Altoona, spent Sunday with George Gentzel and other relatives.

Quite a number of people were to Mifflinburg on Saturday to witness the Junior Mechanics parade and drill.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin and family, of State College, spent Sunday with Dr. Braucht and family.

Quite a large number from this place attended the Sunday school convention at Centre Hall.

Miss Minnie Kline, of Centre Mills, delivered a fine sermon in the Evangelical church on Sunday afternoon.

William Rockey, of Tusseyville who has been ill with pneumonia at the Ralph Rickert home, is recovering and expects to go to his home this week.

Attention P. O. S. of A.

A special meeting of the local P. O. S. A. will be held on Tuesday evening. All members are urged to be present.

NO SET RULE FOR MOURNING

Time for Wearing Garments That Denote Sadness Is Largely Left to the Individual.

In Europe purple and all shades of violet are still mourning colors and are used by all chic women as a third mourning. Touches of purple with black or white are sometimes used, or all purple, or violet. The most elegant third mourning, however, is all purple or all violet, just as it is all black or white for the first, then black and white for the second. Even in third mourning, velvet, no matter of what color, is quite out of the fold for gowns or even for hats. And to the very last day of mourning feathers are tabooed.

As to the periods of mourning, the length of time varies in different countries from one to three years. The time of mourning, if it is sincere mourning, should be left entirely to the person bereaved. It is, however, safe to say one year of deep mourning for a husband or parent, a year of second mourning and a year of violet would fulfill the proprieties. Each period can be cut down to six months if a person is depressed or feels that a year and a half is sufficient. In Europe, now that there is so much sadness and almost no society, those who are in mourning go about quite as much as the few who are not sorrowing. Otherwise there would be no one to fill the few theaters open, or to keep the life of the cities in motion.

GOLD FOR INFECTED WOUNDS

Experiments by French Surgeons Have Demonstrated Its Value During the Recent War.

Injections of colloidal gold are being used in France with great success in the treatment of the infected wounds which have been so plentiful in the present war. According to a recent number of the Revue Scientifique MM. Cuneo and Rolland have thus treated a series of wounds in which the phenomena of infection persisted after surgical treatment.

The gold was administered by the intravenous method (2 or 3 cubic centimeters) by intramuscular puncture (up to 50 cubic centimeters), or even by injections in the peripheral zone of the infected region.

The gold is said to give the best results in large traumatisms of the limbs, with infection by anaerobic species (septic vibrions and especially perfringens). The effects of the treatment are less satisfactory in cases of pyogenic infection. In cases of wounds penetrating the abdomen, the authors have successfully employed colloidal gold as a preventive of the infection.

Intravenous injection is formally indicated when it is desirable to obtain quick action and when the subject is in a state of hypertension. On the contrary, when the subject is depressed and in a state of hypotension, the intramuscular method is preferable.

Test Birds' Homing Capacity.

The homing capacity in terns has been the subject of interesting experiments by Prof. J. B. Watson and Dr. K. S. Lashley at Bird Key, Dry Tortugas, under the auspices of the Carnegie institution. Birds were caught in their nesting places, tagged, marked with paint on head and neck, and carried in large cages to a distance, whereupon they were liberated and watch was kept for their return. It was found that "the noddy and sooty tern can return from distances up to 1,000 miles in the absence of all landmarks, at least so far as the term 'landmark' is understood at present." A return from the open sea was found to be effected as readily as from a place on the coast. Birds returned from Galveston, from Cape Hatteras, from Havana, etc. In these cases, however, a certain percentage did not return. The report on these experiments discussed various proposed explanations of the homing capacity in birds, without reaching any conclusion.—Scientific American.

Women Construct War Machines.

An exhibition of the work women are doing to replace the men who are at war is being held in Kensington, England. All that is best in women's industry is shown, including what is done in the home, in the munitions and Red Cross work and women's ability to provide new careers for others. One woman, a consulting engineer, demonstrates how the welding of certain parts of the aeroplane is done by women. Careful and responsible workers are necessary, for the safety of the aviator depends on the women's work. In Glasgow the women are instructed in tram driving at the corporation school, so that as male employees leave for enlistment their places may be filled quickly.

Cost of Composing Opera.

Massenet dreaded the first performance of his operas so much that he usually left the city and hid until they were over. In a recently published book, "Souvenirs de la Vie de Theatre," Pierre Berton tells of meeting him the night before the production of his "Roi de Lahore," and congratulating him on the success that was sure. He was astonished at the weary, melancholy attitude of the composer. "Massenet silently took off his hat, and pointed with his finger at his hair. It was freshly silvered, to my surprise, for we were then both young men. And he said to me, 'See what it costs to bring out an opera!'"

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LOCALS.

Those who use coal in considerable quantities are laying in the supply at this season.

George Breon, who is employed at Milton, was home with his family over Sunday.

C. W. Slack is building a larger straw shed to his barn on his farm East of Old Fort.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Hubler, of Lock Haven, were in town for a short time last Thursday.

Dr. H. F. Bitner attended the General Synod of the Reformed church, held in Dayton, Ohio, the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Reish and Mr. and Mrs. Chester Homan, of State College, spent Sunday at the home of the ladies' parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Homan.

Bruce Stahl broke a bone in his foot in turning his ankle while attempting to field a ball in the game between Centre Hall and Millheim, on Saturday afternoon.

Samuel Ripka, of Millheim, spent Monday with his brother, A. C. Ripka and half-sister, Mrs. J. L. Tressler, leaving here for Altoona to spend several days with relatives.

The town's population on Tuesday and Wednesday was increased by about two hundred, many of them young people, on account of the county Sunday-school convention.

Rev. J. A. Bright, Past Grand Master of the I. O. O. F., of Kansas, will deliver a free lecture on Odd Fellowship at Spring Mills, on Saturday evening, June 2d. Everybody is invited.

Miss Ferma Hoover, of Altoona, a graduate of the local High school, was present at the High school play on Thursday evening. She spent a few days as the guest of the J. W. Runkle family.

S. E. Weber, of Boalsburg, sold his grain and coal business at Oak Hall to Dr. L. E. Kidder, of Boalsburg. It is said that Dr. Kidder and W. C. Raymond will conduct the business on a co-partnership basis.

There will be preaching and communion service in the Evangelical church at Tusseyville, Tuesday evening, May 29th, by presiding elder W. L. Bollman, assisted by Rev. H. P. Maneval, pastor in charge.

A. H. Spayd, who purchased the Dr. L. E. Wolfe residence in Centre Hall, will move his family from Hublersburg to their new home to-day (Thursday). Mr. Spayd will prove a good citizen in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lucas, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, spent the past week with the former's brothers in and about Centre Hall. Mr. Lucas is engaged in the ladies' ready-to-wear clothing business in New Jersey's popular summer resort.

Prof. P. H. Meyer enjoyed a Sunday outing up-town through the means of the rolling chair, operated by F. P. Geary. With the coming of warmer weather Mr. Meyer is showing signs of improvement in his health, which his many friends are pleased to note.

Mrs. H. M. Boon and Mrs. George Robertson arrived in Centre Hall on Sunday from Hartford, Connecticut, and will spend some time with their father, B. D. Brisbin. Mr. Brisbin brought his daughters from Lewistown by auto.

Clayton Homan, of Cleveland, Ohio, spent Sunday and Monday in Centre Hall as a guest of the H. G. Strohmeier family. "Bud" is employed by the Hal motor-car company and was on his way to the eastern part of the state in the interest of his employers.

James I. Fetterolf, who built a fireproof garage at the rear of his lot a short time ago, is busily engaged these days with all kinds of auto repair work. The garage is lighted with electricity and Mr. Fetterolf means to install a steam heat plant so that cozy quarters may be had during the severe winter months.

Two automobiles—one ascending and the other descending the mountain above town—on Sunday afternoon, were forced to back down over the embankment when a horse, being ridden by a member of Troop L, of Bellefonte, threatened to cut up capers when caught between the two cars. Fortunately no one was hurt.

Dr. Louis W. Rapeer, professor of education at the Pennsylvania State College for the last three years, was recently notified of his appointment as dean or the University of Porto Rico. After teaching for six weeks this summer at the University of Montanna, Dr. Rapeer will go to his new post early in the fall.

Marvin Ishler, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Domer S. Ishler, sustained a fracture of the collar bone when he was thrown from his father's meat wagon when the horse started to run off after Mr. Ishler had left the wagon to deliver an order to the J. W. Mitterling home. The accident occurred Saturday morning, and while the little fellow suffered great pain for a time he is now getting along fine.

Coat suits, coats, dresses, separate coats and skirts, made over your own individual measurements. Your own cloth or cloth furnished.—Ladies' Toggery Shop, Bellefonte, Pa. Bell 'phone 224 M. tf

DEATHS.

James Wells Evans, a highly respected citizen of Gregg township, died at his home in Georges Valley, about two miles west of Spring Mills, on Monday afternoon at four o'clock. Mr. Evans had been ailing for more than a year and for the past seven weeks was confined to his bed. A complication of diseases and advancing years was responsible for his death.

Mr. Evans was a son of James G. and Rebecca (Colyer) Evans and was born in the vicinity where he died, on March 4th, 1843, hence was past seventy-four years of age. He was one of a family of three children, the other two being Rev. L. Kryder Evans, of Pottstown, and Rev. J. M. Evans, of Butler. The decessed followed farming all his life and about sixteen years ago removed from the old Evans homstead. He was married to Miss Sarah Hess, who departed this life in 1900. Three children remain, as follows: Irene, Catharine and James Evans, all at home. Mr. Evans was a faithful member of the Salem Reformed church at Penn Hall for many years. His pastor, Rev. M. D. Geesey, will have charge of the funeral services which will be held at the home on Friday morning. Burial in the Salem cemetery.

Sarah Elizabeth Gingerich, the bright little daugher of Mrs. Ella Gingerich, died at the parental home in Boalsburg early Monday morning, after several months illness with rheumatism. She was aged eleven years, seven months, and six days. The mother, these sisters and brother survive: Mildred, Catharine, Margaret, Harry and Marie. The father, John Gingerich, died only a few weeks ago.

Funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon and burial made at Boalsburg. Rev. S. C. Stover officiating.

W. H. Dornblazer, a prominent citizen of Clinton county, died at his home at Lamar, aged seventy-two years. He leaves one son, Arthur, Hagerstown, Md.; three daughters, Catharine and Dora, at home, and Mrs. H. C. Rumberger, Kansas City, Mo.; four grandchildren; two brothers, J. M., Valley Falls, Kan.; Rev. S. G., Bucyrus, O.; and two sisters, Mrs. J. P. Krape, Lamar, and Mrs. W. J. Burrell, Mill Hall.

The baby son of Mr. and Mrs. Jared Ripka, of Georges Valley, died at the parental home Wednesday of last week, aged nine months and seventeen days. Burial was made on Saturday morning in the Holy Cross cemetery, Georges Valley, Rev. Miller officiating.

LOCALS

W. H. Meyer has fully recovered from his recent illness.

The D. A. Boozer harness shop was remodeled on the exterior last week.

Miss Besse Breon, of State College, visited relatives and friends in this place on Sunday.

The graduating class at the Central State Normal school, Lock Haven, will number ninety-six this year.

A large number of school children planted fruit trees on Saturday, which were purchased at a special low price.

Mrs. I. V. Musser and two sons, of Mifflinburg, spent a short time on Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meyer, in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ripka, daughter Hazel and son Byers, made an auto trip to St. Thomas, Franklin county, the latter part of last week, and spent several days with Mrs. Ripka's relatives.

Aaronsburg.

Mrs. Clark Herman, of State College, spent a few days with her brother, A. S. Stover, J. P.

We are glad to report that merchant John Krape who went to a hospital in Philadelphia, is getting along as well as can be hoped for since his operation.

Mrs. Thomas Weaver spent a pleasant day at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ray Stover, at Wolfes Chapel.

Mrs. George Guisewite, of Feidler, spent a day last week at the home of George Weaver.

George Stahl, of Milton, is here helping his sister, Mary, with her spring work.

Mrs. M. Geesey, who went to a hospital at Philadelphia to be operated on for appendicitis, stood the operation well and is getting along nicely at this writing.

E. L. Stover and brother Clyde made a business trip to Blairsville one day last week.

Master Harry Vonada is staying with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hal Crouse, while his parents are getting their new home in Bellefonte in order to receive the bright little tot.

Mrs. Sholl, of Plymouth, has been helping her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Haines, to get ready to be taken to the hospital at Bellefonte at which place she was operated on.

Mrs. Mary Rupp was to Bellefonte to attend the funeral of her brother, John Kreamer, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Haney, of Penn Hall, were welcome guests of their grandmother, Mrs. Amanda Haines.

HARRISBURG NEWS LETTER

(Continued from first page)

their legislative representives is to be determined by the amount of the appropriations which they secure for the local charities. Reinforced by this sentiment back home the legislator is forced to submit to the will of the boss who controls these charity appropriations."

"The existing methods of making appropriations to the charitable institutions of the state is responsible for the fact that our government has become a government of the special interests, by the bosses and for the spoils."

"If these appropriations are justified they are matters of right and not favor. Our proposition as embodied in this bill is that the right should be recognized, that the poor, the mained and the stricken should be treated and cared for and that the state should pay the expense thereof. We would recognize right of the unfortunate to treatment and the right of the hospital to reimbursement. We deny the right of a political boss to distribute millions of dollars of public funds as a favor to the recipient for the purpose of creating a debt to him who collected through the ballot box."

"Our proposition is to support charity for the benefit of the people and prevent its capitalization as an asset of a political boss."

Rarely has Pennsylvania's government, crippled by self-seeking politicians tho it be, presented a more pitiable spectacle than the quarrel over the "spoils" which started last week between the legislative-created Commission of Public Safety and Defense and the gubernatorial-created Committee on Public Safety.

Pennsylvania's course in public defense matters since war on Germany was declared by congress has been, at best, lamentable. Support of the national administration has been confined mainly to words—and many of these words were resolutions by the legislature, produced by Democrats who, hamstrung by Republican factionalism, were unable to go further than words. The only exception to Pennsylvania's dawdling was the manner in which National Guard units responded to President Wilson's call for police duty; there was no opportunity for pettiness.

The Legislature haggled for weeks over the method by which the $2,000,000 public defense appropriation carried in the Woodward-Buckman bill should be spent. Governor Brumbaugh, having consented to a "war board" headed by himself, allowed the bill to lie on his desk for days without action.

No sooner was the money made available by his signature than a quarrel broke out between the commission and the committee. Unfortunately, nobody has been able to find at the bottom of the difference the slightest trace of patriotism. It simply has gotten down to the usual quarrel over the spoils.

LIKE THE WHISKERED MAN

War Has Caused Quite a Change in the Views of Waiters in New York Hotels.

Broadway hotels, theaters and lobster palaces are full of whiskers. They are not the alfalfa variety that are raised in Kansas or the hayseed kind from the small towns. These whiskers are luxurious looking, nicely trained, groomed and perfumed, writes the New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh dispatch. Each hirsute appendage bears the stamp of Russian, Persian, Italian and Latin-American cultivation. The war has driven thousands of foreigners of great wealth and social position to these shores, and they have brought plenty of money with them to enjoy the gay life. The facial drapery is a ready-money sign to the servitors. Let any man with whiskers and a polished manner take a seat at the restaurant tables and the waiter immediately begins to figure up the size of the tip he will receive. Some of the tips are said to be so large from these foreigners that the waiters are almost on the verge of nervous prostration. Strange, too, not long ago the man who hid his face behind a beard was looked upon by the serving men as a tightwad. Gascon gave him the once-over and cursed fate for having to serve him. But now they welcome the man with whiskers with a smile and an itchy palm.

British Sea Food.

Whatever may come to Great Britain in the way of high prices for meats she still will have a limitless supply of fish, a food supply denied to Germany and her allies. The London market quotes a good demand at fair prices for turbot, brill, halibut, soles, plaice, whiting, hake, gurnet, skate, live cod, red mullet, dories, haddock, live and dead eels, etc. English mackerel are quoted at four shillings, about a dollar, for twenty, and dead cod at seven shillings six pence a stone, that is $1.87 for 14 pounds. Four boats at Yarmouth landed, in spite of rough weather, 180 barrels of fresh fish. The price of herring went up from 80 shillings to 120 shillings a can—that is, a barrel. Along the coast of Scotland many vessels were out. At Aberdeen 16 vesels, all trawlers, landed a total of 53 tons. These with one exception were one-night trippers.

To All Male Persons of Centre County:

A PROCLAMATION

By order and direction of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, George H. Yarnell, High Sheriff of Centre County, do hereby direct the Election Officers, Constables and Registration Officers of each election district of this county, to appear at the voting places of their respective districts on Tuesday, the fifth day of June, A. D., 1917, for the purpose of registering each male person of the county between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, both inclusive, from the hours of 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., as the act of congress provides.

GEORGE H. YARNELL,
High Sheriff of Centre County

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate of David L. Kerr, late of the Borough of Centre Hall, Centre County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. FRANK BRADFORD,
17o22 Centre Hall, Pa.

POTATOES—The undersigned has for sale a few bushels seed and eating potatoes.—J. L. DECKER, Centre Hall, Bell 'phone.

New Spring & Light Weight Goods for Suits and Dresses

White Goods
Sheeting
Pillow Tubing
Shirtings
Dress Gingham
Lancaster Apron Gingham
Percales and Linens
Ready-made Underwear
Gauze
Nainsook
Long Cloth and Muslin
Ready-made Aprons
Old-Fashioned Calico for Quilts

SUNBURY BREAD EVERY DAY

Store closes every Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock.

H. F. Rossman
SPRING MILLS, PA.

Centre Reporter, $1.50 per year.

THE MARKETS.

GRAIN

Corrected weekly by Bradford & Son.

Wheat (new)	No quotation given
Corn	1.25
Oats	.70
Barley	1.00
Rye	1.10

PRODUCE AT STORES

Butter	.32
Eggs	.30

SHETLAND PONY AND OUTFIT FOR SALE.—Brown Shetland pony, aged seven years, is offered for sale. Also buggy and harness, good as new. Children are getting too large for the outfit is the reason for selling.—RICHARD BROOKS, Centre Hall, Pa. Bell phone 0.22pd.

FOR SALE—No. 10 Visible Remington Typewriter, in good condition. Bargain. Must sell quick. $40.00. Reply "Typewriter," care of Centre Reporter, Centre Hall, Pa, 20.o 22.

NEW SUPERIOR DOUBLE ROW CORN PLANTER, with fertilizer attachment, complete, is offered for sale at the old price. The same machine is considerably higher priced this year. —R. D. FOREMAN, Centre Hall, Pa.

Dead Stock Removed

Quick Service
All Hours
Both 'Phones

To conform with State laws Hides MUST NOT be removed from dead stock.

Call at my expense.

L. L. Smith,
Milesburg, Pa. o21pd

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MEN AND BOYS WANTED.—Men and boys wanted, at good wages, for contract or day work. — Apply to HAYES RUN BRICK CO. or CENTRE BRICK & CLAY CO., Orviston, Pa. 19o22

FOR SALE.—A few Black Hawk Corn Planters which we can sell at last year's prices, due to the fact that they were purchased before the advance —CLEVE EUNGARD, Spring Mills, Pa.

THREE HORSES FOR SALE.—1 driving horse and 2 all-purpose horses are offered for sale. All are sound and all right.—PERRY K. DETWILER, Spring Mills, Pa. o2Ipd

FOR SALE—Half dozen window sash, complete with lights, will be sold cheap—Inquire of MRS. MARGARET THOMAS, Centre Hall Pa.

CHESTNUT SHINGLES FOR SALE.—I have on hand a fine lot of chestnut shingles which will be sold reasonably Order early.—O. M. LONGBERGER, Pleasant Gap, Pa.

FOR THE FARMER:

A Full Line of
WALTER A. WOOD
FARM IMPLEMENTS

Crown Grain Drill, Black Hawk Corn Planters, Krouse Cultivators, Binder Twine.

We also have a Jeffrey Lime Pulverizer and are prepared to crush stone for

Concrete or Agricultural Lime

Cleve H. Eungard
Spring Mills, Pa.

"Those Pesky Punctures Picked My Pockets"

HOW much money have you spent—how much worry, annoyance and loss of time have you suffered—from punctures and "blowouts"? What would you give to be absolutely *free* from these costly and disagreeable incidents of motoring?

We can show you a way to do it—equip your car with ESSENKAY, the *real* substitute for air in automobile tires and never again will a "flat tire" have any terrors for you.

Essenkay
"ENDS TIRE TROUBLES"

No More Punctures or "Blowouts"

ESSENKAY Tire Filler is no experiment. It is a demonstrated positive success it prevents punctures and "blowouts," doubles tire mileage, cuts tire cost in half; rides like air over smooth surfaces and easier than air over rough roads; does away with the expense and added weight of extra tires, tubes, rims, etc.

We are the exclusive agents for ESSENKAY. We install it in your car, and give you a careful, continuous, personal service that insures you absolute freedom from tire troubles.

Come in Today—Don't Delay!

D. S. ISHLER, Agent, Centre Hall, Pa.

SATURDAY

BAKING day. A roaring hot fire! Goodness knows it's hot enough anywhere this weather, but *that kitchen* is almost unbearable. Why should it be? There's another way. All over this nation busy housewives are using

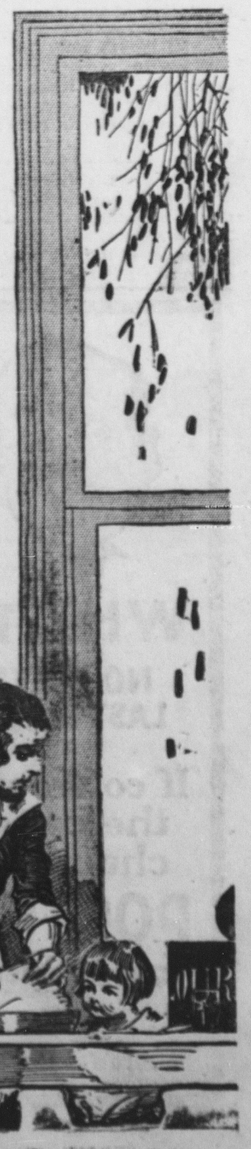
NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK-STOVES

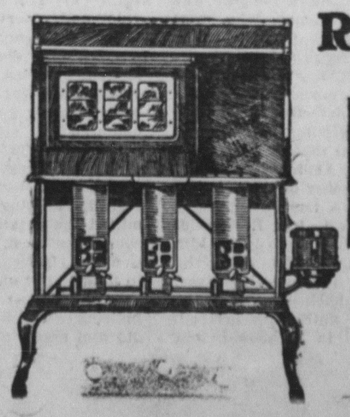
and they get the same big brown loaves, crisp cookies and flaky pies without heating up the whole house and wearing themselves all out.

A *Perfection* is always ready to fry, boil or roast. No waiting for the fire to draw up. No carrying wood, shoveling coal and toting ashes. The fireless cooker and the separate oven are two big features. Ask your dealer.

Perfection Oil Cook Stoves burn the most economical of fuels —kerosene. And the best kerosene is Atlantic Rayolight. Ask for it at the store that displays this sign: "Atlantic Rayolight Oil for Sale Here."

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh





Both Quality: And Quantity

Try Yager's Liniment, the great external remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, chest pains, backache, cuts and bruises.

This liniment has wonderful curative powers, penetrates instantly, and gives prompt relief from pain.

It is the most economical liniment to buy, for the large 25 cent bottle contains four times as much as the usual bottle of liniment sold at that price.

At all dealers.

YAGER'S LINIMENT

GILBERT BROS. & CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

In the Bath

Before retiring, use with warm water and insure a restful night. It

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Refreshes

(All Druggists.)
Contains 30% Pure Sulphur.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c

Strikes are useful in showing men how long they can live without work.

If your eyes smart or feel scalded, Roman Eye Balsam applied upon going to bed is the best thing to relieve them. Adv.

LENGTH OF WIRELESS WAVE

Naturally It Is Four Times That of the Aerial, but This Does Not Always Hold Good.

In articles of wireless telegraphy such expressions as 200-meter wave-lengths, 600-meter wave-lengths, 15,000-meter wave-lengths are constantly used. In reply to a correspondent who asks how the length of the waves is measured the Scientific American gives the following simple explanation:

"The length of an electric wave is determined by a wave-meter. The natural wave-length of an aerial is four times its linear length, just as the wave-length of a note of a closed organ pipe is four times the length of the pipe, and the wave-length of the note of a tuning fork is four times the length of the box which is reasonant with the note. However, other considerations make it difficult to measure the wave-length by a rule, and the wave-meter gives a more correct result than can be found by measuring the length of the wire."

His Affliction.

"I see you have a glass eater here in the hospital. What is the matter with him?"

"He says he has a pane in his stomach."

Discovered.

She (referring to host)—You know, there's something rather nice about Mr. Tomkins-Smith.

He—yes—I think it must be his wife. —Punch.

WHAT!

NO SLEEP LAST NIGHT?

If coffee was the cause change to POSTUM and sleep!

"There's a Reason"

Famous Secret Service Agents in Civil War

How Belle Boyd won a victory for Stonewall Jackson--Exploits of Tim Webster and Elizabeth Van Lew for Union cause--Many interesting personalities of those other war times brought to mind by Memorial Day.

Miss Pauline Cushman

STONEWALL JACKSON'S Valley campaign was one of the great deeds of history. Not since Napoleon's time have men been so dazzled as they were by that great exploit of his. Yet Stonewall might have gone down the Valley in defeat had it not been for a little college girl named Belle Boyd. On May 23, 1862, after Jackson had routed Banks and driven him in confusion up the line of the Shenandoah, he wrote this letter:

"Miss Belle Boyd: I thank you for myself and for the army for the immense service that you have rendered your country today."

The Union General Shields was quartered at Miss Boyd's house. He held a council of war there. Miss Boyd bored a hole in the floor of her chamber, which was over Shield's room, and lay there with her ear to it throughout the night. The next morning Stonewall Jackson was in full possion of the plans for a great battle, and was able to defeat the Union army.

She kept up her valiant work for the Confederacy until the Union officers began to suspect her, and Jackson ordered her to move from her Shenandoah home to Winchester. She had been arrested by the Federals and had flirted her way to liberty—for she was a pretty girl, despite the libelous photographs of her. In Winchester, Jackson conferred upon her a commission as captain in the Confederate army. By this time the whole North had become aware of the services she was rendering the Confederacy, and every officer and private was on the alert to get her. Yet she escaped until 1864, when she was caught on a blockade runner. Her captor lost his heart to her, deserted the navy, and married her, and the prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII, attended the wedding.

Belle Boyd is the most famous of the spies, but there are many others who deserve at least as much fame as she won. One of them was Elibabeth B. Van Lew, who had the incredible courage to act as a Union spy in Richmond throughout the war. There was not a moment during those four years when Lizzie Van Lew could hear a step behind her on the street without expecting to have somebody tap her on the shoulder and say, "You are my prisoner." She did not confine her activities to spying and reporting what she had discovered to the Union generals; she hid escaped prisoners in her house, she dealt out messages to soldiers in Libby from their homes; her resources were endless. One of her favorite devices was a metal platter with a double bottom, in which she used to pretend to convey food to the prisoners. Once a Confederate soldier, whose suspicion had been aroused, insisted on examining it; but that day Lizzie, who had been expecting some move of this kind, had filled the false bottom not with secret messages but with scalding water, and the soldier dropped it with a shriek.

Lizzie Van Lew had a secret recess in her house, a hiding place for dispatches. Sometimes she would move a hand idly toward this recess, and an hour or two later some old negress, apparently dusting the room, would slip her hand back of the mantel and find a dispatch which would go to Grant that day. It was Lizzie Van Lew who stole the body of Col. Ulric Dahlgren and smuggled it out of Richmond, one of the most daring exploits of the war.

Rosa B. Greenhow was a Confederate spy in Washington who dazzled the Union in the early days of the war. It was one of her assistants, a Miss Duval of Washington, who brought Beauregard the first news of McDowell's advance and enabled him and Johnson to foil the Federal plans for the campaign of Bull Run. Mrs. Greenhow sent Miss Duval to Beauregard on July 10, giving him the first news of the contemplated advance, and on July 16 she sent him word of the forces and the contemplated movement of the Union army. He promptly wired the information to Davis, and the word was sent to Johnson, which resulted in his advance and the terrible downfall of the Northern cause.

The Northern secret service was technically under the direction of Gen. Lafayette C. Baker, a man without scruple. After the war Baker insisted on taking to himself most of the credit for what had been done in detective work, but as a matter of fact the best work done in the war was done by volunteers, men and women, who were willing to risk a shameful death to serve their country. Many of them were private soldiers; some were enlisted among Allan Pinkerton's detectives. Of these the most famous was Timothy Webster, one of the greatest detectives who ever lived. Webster succeeded in getting the South to believe in him to such an extent that he came near being made the colonel of an Alabama regiment, and in Baltimore he was a member of the Knights of Liberty. He even became a trusted emissary of the Confederate war department at Richmond, and at Pittsburgh a Union mob tried to lynch him as a Confederate spy. Nothing saved him but the arrival of Allan Pinkerton, with a drawn revolver, and Webster and Pinkerton backed against the wall and stood off the mob until help arrived. Webster was finally captured in Richmond, and was betrayed by one of his associates, who confessed to a man he supposed to be a Catholic priest. The man was not a priest, but a disguised Confederate soldier. The secrets of the confessional, of course, did not apply in such a case, and the brave spy was hanged. Hattie Lewis, Webster's sweetheart, got an audience with Mrs. Jefferson Davis and begged her, with tears in her eyes, to save the man she loved. Instead, Hattie Lewis herself was convicted of being a Union spy and served a year's imprisonment.

There was one girl who won the rank of major in the Union army. She was Pauline Cushman, an actress, who became one of the best and most famous spies in the Union army. Often and often Major Pauline acted as a sort of advance guard to the Federal army. Twice the Confederates captured her, but on both occasions she escaped. The first time she came near being released after a first search, but a second revealed the fact that in a hidden recess in her garters there were orders from Thomas. She was about to be hanged when Thomas captured Nashville and saved her. Secretary Stanton commissioned her as major in the Union army, and she was the only woman who held that rank except Maj. Belle Reynolds, the wife of a captain in the Seventieth Illinois, who went to the war with her husband and performed such prodigies of valor that Stanton honored her with a commission.

Sam Davis, the boy spy of the Confederacy, left an imperishable record of heroism. He was only fourteen when he joined the Confederate service, at first as a private soldier. His talents as a spy were great, and throughout Bragg's long warfare in Tennessee he continually made use of the brave little fellow. Davis was finally betrayed and captured in Nashville. He was taken before Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, whose story of the hearing makes a companion piece to the last days of Nathan Hale. Here is the story as General Dodge tells it:

"I took him to my private office and told him it was a very serious charge brought against him; that he was a spy, and from what I found upon his person, he had accurate information in regard to my army, and I must know where he obtained it. I told him he was a young man and did not seem to realize the danger he was in. Up to that time he had said nothing, but then he replied in a most respectful and dignified manner:

"'General Dodge, I know the danger of my situation, and I am willing to take the consequences.'

"'I know that I'll have to die, but I will not tell where I got the information. And there is no power on earth that can make me tell. You are doing your duty as a soldier, and I am doing mine. If I have to die, I do so feeling that I am doing my duty to God and my country.'

"I pleaded with him and urged him with all the power that I possessed to give me some chance to save his life, for I had discovered that he was a most admirable young fellow, with the highest character and strictest integrity. He then said: 'It is useless to talk to me. I do not intend to do it. You can court-martial me, but I will not betray the trust reposed in me.' He thanked me for the interest I had taken in him, and I sent him back to prison. I immediately called a court-martial to try him."

Even then the boy received offers of liberty if he would betray his confederate. He would not.

Miss Belle Boyd

The only thing he wrote was a short note to his mother saying that he had been captured and was to be hanged and was not afraid to die. As he stood on the scaffold a messenger arrived from General Dodge promising him immunity if he would reveal the identity of his confederate. The rope was around his neck; the boy answered:

"If I had a thousand lives I would lose them all here before I would betray my friends or the confidence of my informant."

Then he turned to the executioner and said casually, "I am ready." The trap was sprung and one of the heroes of the Confederacy was dead. He was then sixteen years old.

There was an underground railroad of Confederate sympathizers running through Maryland and Virginia, headed by Custis Grymes of Virginia. He came of the family which gave a wife to George Washington, and many of his emissaries were high-born women. One was a clergyman, Rev. Dr. Stuart, an irreproachable Episcopalian. When the dashing but hopeless raid on Vermont by a Confederate force in Canada was ordered in 1864 Grymes sent a girl named Olivia Floyd, who concealed the order in her hair. It was the fashion then for women to wear a curly net over their locks, and Olivia hid the documents there and made a wild ride on a bitter cold night into the lines, where she delivered the orders that resulted in the attack of St. Albans.

Gen. Jim Lane had a woman spy named Elizabeth W. Stiles, whose husband was murdered before her eyes by Quantrell's guerrillas in 1862. Border warfare was merciless; there was something Indian about it. Mrs. Stiles devoted her life to vengeance. She was quite deliberate about it. She went East and put her children in school, and then came back to the West and put herself under Lane's orders. She faced death many a time; once she was arraigned before Sterling Price himself, but she made him believe she was a Confederate spy, and he gave her a horse and firearms and sent her on her way.

One Union spy, Mack Williams, found himself in the Confederate line face to face with his own brother, a Confederate soldier. "I'm a Yankee spy," said Williams; "you're a rebel. Betray me if you want to; it's your duty." It was a hard and delicate question, but the ties of nature won out over patriotism.

General Baker has recorded the fact that for two years a farm near Fairfax Court House was frequented by Union officers, none of whom had the least suspicion that a daughter of the house was a Confederate spy. She was, Baker says, "a young and decidedly good-looking woman, with pleasing, insinuating manners." She appeared to be a violent Union sympathizer, yet at night she used to go out and meet Colonel Mosby and give him the information she had gained from the credulous Union officers. Baker finally caught her by sending a woman spy who gained her confidence.—New York Times.

ULYSSES S. GRANT—MAN AND SOLDIER

By a practically unanimous verdict, Ulysses S. Grant is named as one of the few great military chieftains of the world. And the closest scrutiny of his work will convince us that his fame rests upon the most substantial foundation; upon success unqalified and unquestioned; upon the carrying through to its fulfillment of the most stupendous projects, involving such perplexing and elusive problems as are only to be encountered in the art of war, Henry E. Wing writes in the New York Christian Advocate.

And he won his success without any of the purely personal advantages with which, in the popular fancy, the ideal hero is endowed. Grant was not a handsome man. I mean there was nothing specially attractive in his bearing. He has the reputation of having been a wonderful horseman; and he was, of a certain sort, riding, occasionally, the most fractious animals, and riding always like one of the furies. But, mounted or afoot, he had a careless and almost slouching manner, and he cut a pretty poor figure by the side of the stately and dignified Meade and Burnside, or the splendid and dashing Sheridan and Hancock. His habitual conduct was exceedingly quiet and reserved, giving one the impression of innate diffidence, bordering on real bashfulness. His ordinary conversation was on the most commonplace topics, and I have no recollection of his ever giving expression, by look or language, to the extraordinary genius with which he was certainly endowed.

The trait for which he was best esteemed, at the time I knew him, was his tenacity. But I am certain that it was not appreciated. How, while sturdily holding to his main purpose, he submitted the details of the campaign to almost and sometimes most radical changes. His message to General Halleck, from Spottsylvania, "I purpose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," was interpreted to mean that he would not alter his course one iota, whatever might happen. This did him great injustice, as representing him to be a very stubborn man; while, on the contrary, among Grant's most valuable characteristics were his open-mindedness and his wonderful faculty of putting lessons once learned into practice.

Behind that impassive face this silent man was holding a substantial scheme for putting down the secession. This scheme embraced the general movements of all the great armies of the United States and involved the intelligent co-operation of half a score of loyal general commanders. Grant had evidently such implicit confidence in this general plan that no incident of battle, march or siege could disturb his equanimity.

Only once in my presence in that whole campaign did he betray the slightest perturbation or vexation. That was with his chief subordinate on the fatal morning of the Petersburg mine explosion. After the mine had been fired it was absolutely necessary that the assault should be instantly made. We waited a long time to hear the cheers of the men as they would charge through the breach. At last, facing the stalwart commander of the army, he cried: "Why don't the boys go in?" And on Meade—to whom this seemed a new idea—starting to stammer some reply, Grant gave him one look of intense disgust, and, wheeling his horse, rushed headlong to the front.

An example of this resolute faith occurred at the Wilderness. When affairs were in the most terrible confusion on our left, an officer rode up and reported, in an excited manner, that Hancock had been cut off and captured. Grant was sitting on the ground with his back to a tree. He did not even get to his feet. He quietly took his pipe from his mouth and said that he did not believe it. And he was right. It was during this battle that he gave me a characteristic message to insert in my dispatch to the Tribune. "Tell the people that everything is going swimmingly down here." This was in the midst of an engagement which was at least indecisive, and in which all his plans were being frustrated.

PREPARE MORE LAND --GROW MORE FOOD

"Seed and Feed" the Slogan of the Year.

The papers are filled with the appeal for soldiers, sailors and farmers, and all are timely, all are necessary. The sailor is needed to man the ships that protect the shores, police the seas and clear the ocean of tormenting and meddlesome masked buccaneers, to give help to the allies, to make more efficient the present fighting units that are keeping free the sea lanes and ocean routes. The soldier is required to keep alive and intact the unity of the nation and the freedom of the world, to protect the lives of its citizens from incursions without and raids within, to guard the honor and preserve the dignity of the great United States, to render not only sentimental but practical assistance to those who for two and a half years on the battlefields of Flanders and the steppes of the East have been fighting for the freedom of the world against a dominant autocratic and militarist Prussianism, which, were it to become successful, would mean autocratism, militarism and Prussianism, and a "get-off-the-sidewalkism" over the entire world. The allies are proud to welcome these new accessions to the fighting forces, which mean an earlier termination of the war and the dawn of an era that will be historic, one that we will all be proud that we lived in. Throughout all Canada, Great Britain, France, and all the allied countries, when the news was received that the United States had entered the war, a thrill went up and down the nation's sides, and the pulses throbbed with a new life, keenly appreciative of the practical sentiment that had brought to their sides an ally of the strength and virility of the United States.

But the soldier and the sailor need to be fed, and therefore the cry for agricultural enlistment. The strength of the fighting man must be maintained. In his absence from the field there comes the necessity for provision to take his place. The appeal for farm help is well timed, opportune and important. There are vacant lands aplenty in the United States that, given a fair opportunity under competent advisement and reasonable help, will produce abundantly. Western Canada also provides an excellent field for the prosecution of work in growing wheat and other grains, and while it is not the desire of the Canadian Government to draw from the resources of the United States, believing that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to do all he possibly can to build up the stores of depleted foods and making use of every energy at home, the wish is to lay before the public the fact that Canada has millions of acres of excellent land capable of producing wonderful crops. If for any reason the reader, having patriotism and a love of his country in his heart, and a desire to forward the cause of the allies, cannot avail himself of the opportunities afforded in the United States, Western Canada will be glad to render him any assistance it can in locating him on its vacant areas, where large crops can be grown at minimum of cost. Let us grow the grain, raise the cattle, produce the food to feed our soldiers, our sailors and provide food for our allies, no matter whether it is done to the North or to the South of the boundary line that in the object in view should not be known as a boundary. Let us keep up the spirit of patriotism, whether it be growing grain in the United States or in Canada, but Canada, fully alive to the necessity, joins in the appeal of its allies—the United States—for more food and more food.—Advertisement.

Some Objection.

"I would like to run over in my automobile some fine evening if you're willing."

"Hold on a minute; not if you want to run over me."

HEAL BABY RASHES

That itch, Burn and Torture With Cuticura—Trial Free.

A hot Cuticura Soap bath is soothing to irritated skins when followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. Use Cuticura for every-day toilet preparations to prevent such troubles. After this treatment baby sleeps, mother rests and healment follows.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Safe Position.

"I heard the boys say, Sam, that you were bragging to them about going to the front."

"Yes, sir. I've just got a job as a hotel bellboy."

Speaking of economy, the only thing you will lose by using "Dead Shot" — Dr. Peery's Vermifuge, will be Worms or Tapeworm. One single dose sufficient, without castor oil in addition. Adv.

Some of the political big guns fire only subcaliber ammunition.

Smiles are little laughs in the fourth dimension.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book.
MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

AN OPERATION AVERTED

Philadelphia, Pa.—"One year ago I was very sick and I suffered with pains in my side and back until I nearly went crazy. I went to different doctors and they all said I had female trouble and would not get any relief until I would be operated on. I had suffered for four years before this time, but I kept getting worse the more medicine I took. Every month since I was a young girl I had suffered with cramps in my sides at periods and was never regular. I saw your advertisement in the newspaper and the picture of a woman who had been saved from an operation and this picture was impressed on my mind. The doctor had given me only two more days to make up my mind so I sent my husband to the drug store at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and believe me, I soon noticed a change and when I had finished the third bottle I was cured and never felt better. I grant you the privilege to publish my letter and am only too glad to let other women know of my cure."—Mrs. THOS. McGONIGAL, 3432 Hartville Street, Phila., Pa.

STOCK LICK IT—STOCK LIKE IT

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Contains Copperas for Worms, Sulphur for the Blood, Saltpeter for the Kidneys, Nux Vomica, a Tonic, and Pure Dairy Salt. Used by Veterinarians 12 years. No Dosing. Drop Brick in feed-box. Ask your dealer for Blackman's or write

BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent by express prepaid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DE KALB AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

LILY FACE CREAM Prevents wrinkles; beautifying and soothing. Formula prepaid 5 cent coin. BOX 15, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 20—1917.

Twisted Sox.

"I suppose you have heard," said the fat plumber, "that stockings should be selected to match the eyes of the wearer?"

"No; I'm not up on styles," the thin carpenter confessed.

"Yep. That's the way it goes awright."

"Fashions do beat all."

"Yep."

"Imagine going into a store and asking for some blue stockings to match your wife's eyes."

"Yes, or trying to pick out a shade to match some guy with pink eyes."

"Or buying half a pair of stockings for a one-eyed man."

"Or watered silk for a man with a cataract."

"Or black and blue ones for a gink who has been in a fight."

"I can think of a situation that beats any we have suggested."

"What is it?"

"Think of going into a store and asking for a pair of twisted sox for a cross-eyed person."

"You win!"

ELIXIR BABEK A GOOD TONIC
And Drives Malaria Out of the System.

"Your 'Babek' acts like magic; I have given it to numerous people in my parish who were suffering with chills, malaria and fever. I recommend it to those who are sufferers and in need of a good tonic."—Rev. S. Szymanowski, St. Stephen's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J. **Elixir Babek,** 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

Difficult Feat.

"Tell Mr. Smith I want to see him at the telephone."

"I told Mr. Smith, sir, and he wants to know if you have a periscope at your end."

Liked Several Chaps.

"Don't you think life is more interesting than fiction?"

"Hardly. You have to begin your romance with chapter 1."

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

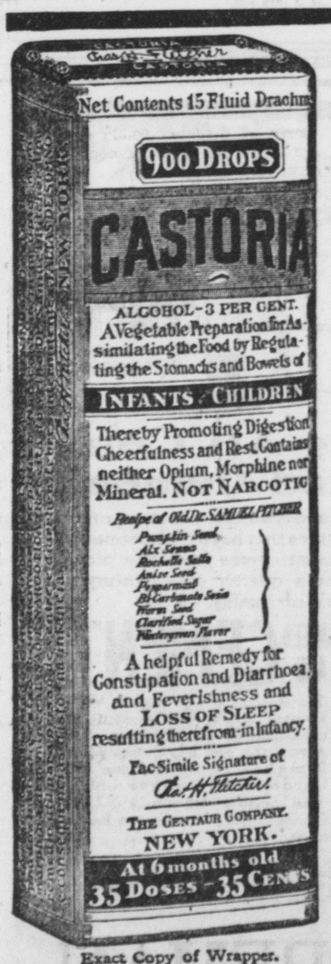
There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine — double strength — is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

To know how to do without things is to possess them.

Success is easily plucked only from trees that grow into the sky.


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY. NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

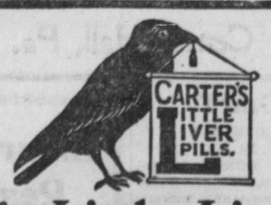
CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* **In Use For Over Thirty Years**

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Carter's Little Liver Pills For Constipation

A vegetable remedy that always gives prompt relief in constipation. Banishes that tired feeling altogether and puts you right over-night, stimulates the Liver gently, but quickly restoring it to full and healthy action, and the stomach and bowels to their natural functions. Making life worth living.

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

Brent Good

Genuine bears signature

ROSY CHEEKS or HEALTHY COLOR indicates Iron in the Blood. Pale or colorless faces usually show its absence. A condition which will be much helped by **CARTER'S IRON PILLS**

ARMY DIVISION ORDERED TO FRANCE

Machinery Started for Movement of Troops to War Zone.

GEN. PERSHING TO COMMAND

Registration Under Selective Draft Bill to be Completed Within Five Days From June 5—President Explains That in Refusing to Send Roosevelt Division He is Acting Under Military Advice.

Washington.—President Wilson ordered that division of regular troops commanded by Major General John J. Pershing be sent to France at the earliest practicable date.

This is the answer of America to France's plea that the Stars and Stripes be carried to the fighting front without delay to hearten the soldiers battling there with concrete evidence that a powerful ally has come to their support against German aggression.

Announcement of the order followed signing of the Selective Draft War Army Bill by the President and the issuing of a statement that under advice of military experts on both sides of the water the President could not employ volunteers nor avail himself of the fine vigor and enthusiasm of former President Roosevelt for the expedition.

The Army Law provided for an ultimate force of approximately 2,000,000 men to back up the first troops to go to the front. When the bill had been signed the President affixed his name to a proclamation calling upon all men in the country between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, to register themselves for military service on June 5 next.

The proclamation sets in motion immediately machinery that will enroll and sift 10,000,000 men and pave the way for the selection of the first 500,000 young, efficient soldiers without crippling the industries or commerce of the nation or bringing hardship on those at home.

Even before the bill was signed the War Department announced that the full strength of the National Guard would be drafted into the United States Army beginning July 15 and concluding August 5. Orders to bring the regiments to full war strength immediately accompanied the notification sent to all governors. A minimum of 329,000 fighting men will be brought to the colors under those orders, supplementing the 293,000 regulars who will be under arms by June 15.

It is from these forces that the first armies to join General Pershing at the front will be drawn, to be followed within a few months by recurring waves from the selective draft armies, the first 500,000 of whom will be mobilized Septmber 1.

Following is the text of the terse announcement of the War Department as to General Pershing's expedition:

"The President has directed an expeditionary force of approximately one division of regular troops, under command of General John J. Pershing, to proceed to France at as early a date as practicable. General Pershing and staff will precede the troops abroad.

"It is requested that no details or speculations with regard to the mobilization of this command, dates of departure or other items be carried by the press, other than the official bulletins given out by the War Department relating thereto."

General Pershing has been in Washington some days. He was personally summoned by Secretary Baker from the Southern Department, which was under his command, until this latest order was issued.

The man who led the expedition into Mexico and handled his difficult task with such judgment and skill as to win for him the complete confidence of the President and his advisers has worked hard on plans for the expedition to France. He has been in daily conference with Secretary Baker, Major General Bliss, acting chief of staff, with department officials co-operating in the preparation of the forces he will lead against the Germans and also with Lieutenant General Bridges, head of the military section of the British mission and a veteran of the battlefields of France.

Nothing that either French or British officers have been able to furnish in the way of information has been lacking, and there is every indication that the regular forces which will compose the expeditionary division are being selected with greatest care.

No inkling of the plans for that division have been allowed to leak out. It is known, however, that orders have already gone forward to officers of tried judgment and long experience notifying them to prepare for foreign service.

The war in Europe has developed many new phases of battle not heretofore known in military science. Artillery has decided the fate of many battles, and every army has doubled and trebled its guns, both in size and number. For this reason it was thought likely that the expeditionary forces would include a disproportionate number of artillery troops and be backed by a solid wall of guns when it comes to grips with the enemy.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Altoona.—Forest fires burned off 1000 acres of timber.

Scranton.—The Lackawanna Company has notified employes at Scranton that it has raised the salaries of 10,000 clerks.

Titusville.—The Country Club will rebuild this summer the $30,000 clubhouse which was destroyed by fire recently.

Hazleton.—Principal A. D. Thomas, of the High School, besides urging his students to work on farms, has encouraged some of them to help in the mining of coal. Accordingly a number of the students are now wearing mining lamps and are working beside the miners.

Altoona.—Retired employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the Altoona division have been recalled to active service, help is so scarce.

Harrisburg.—A full war census of miners of the hard coal field was taken unofficially through the medium of the pay windows of the different collieries.

Lewistown.—A detail of soldiers on guard at Lewistown hiked into the Narrow and removed two small Austrian flags floating from the top of Huckleberry Peak.

Connellsville.—Due to a decrease in car supply to an average of 53 per cent., both the shipment and production of coke in the Connellsville region have fallen below the average.

Worcester.—According to old record books, more than 9000 Sunday school picnics have been held at Ziebers' Park, in this township, near Lansdale, and this month the old amusement grounds will be the scene of a fiftieth anniversary.

Phoenixville.—This town is agitating the construction of a public heating plant.

Pottsville.—To relieve the great scarcity of labor, one big industrial plant in Pottsville brings men in by automobile every morning from a wide extent of rural territory, and takes them home in the evening.

Pottsville.—Adjutant General Stewart announced the appointment of Wilbur F. Leitell, Scottdale, as first lieutenant of the Machine Gun Troop of the first Cavalry. Frank E. Powers was named as first lieutenant and Peter J. Pugh as second lieutenant of Company C, Engineers, Pottsville.

Carlisle.—Kept home from school to aid her mother, who was recovering from an operation, Dorothy Gibb, aged 9, was drowned at Carlisle when she attempted to recover her ball from a cistern and broke through the covering. The mother's condition is critical.

Harrisburg.—In a letter received at Harrisburg from John A. McSparran, master of the Pennsylvania Grange, an appeal is made to the Granges in the State to grow more corn, buckwheat and other cereals.

Lancaster.—Charles Himes, of Lancaster, 61, brooding over the fact that he could not buy a property for his son, blew the top of his head off with a gun.

Wilkes-Barre—The Red Cross campaign has netted 20,000 members.

New Cumberland.—Dog owners here are up in arms following the poisoning of a score of valuable pets.

Hazelton.—Miners in the Hazelton region will establish more co-operative stores to help them live on what they earn.

Camp Hill.—One of the principal features of the meeting of Carlisle Presbytery at Camp Hill was the raising of a maintenance fund of $2,000 for the upkeep of the Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church.

Sellersville.— A movement has been started to organize a band in this town.

Doylestown.—The increases in salary granted by the Doylestown School Board to teachers adds $350.10 to the annual salary roll.

North Wales.—The Women's Civic Club, of North Wales, will sell plants and vegetable seeds to residents of the community at wholesale prices.

Lower Merion.—The Y. M. C. A. boys of Lower Merion have reorganized the "Boys' Paper Salvage Company" and have added a patent baler to their assets.

Jenkintown.—Students of Jenkintown High School have advised Supervising Principal LeRoy King of their willingness to work on farms during the summer months.

Lansdale.—J. B. Stevenson, special officer of the Lehigh Valley Transit Company, at Lansdale has been granted a tract of five acres by the company and will put in potatoes.

Hamburg.—The Windsor Water Company, of Hamburg, has received 13,000 white pine saplings, to be planted on its large reservoir reservation.

Coleraine.—Free seed potatoes have been delivered to 200 homes in Altoona for their gardens.

Kislyn.—The Luzerne County Industrial School for Boys, at Kis-lyn, has contributed nine recruits to the army and navy.

Hazelton.—Anthracite operators at Hazelton have notified miners that men whose payday sprees affect production will be recommended as "slackers" for army service.

State College.—A $48,000 post office building is to be erected at State College.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3 $3.50 $4 $4.50 $5 $6 $7 & $8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

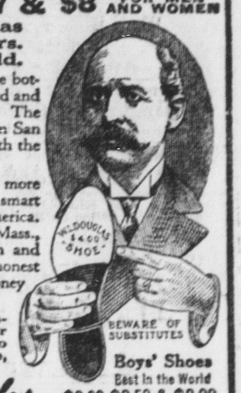
Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.



Boys' Shoes
Best in the World
$3.00 $2.50 & $2.00

W. L. Douglas
President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

IS VERY THINLY POPULATED

South America, With 7,276,000 Square Miles of Territory, Has Only 50,000,000 Inhabitants.

South America is thinly populated. The Spanish and Portuguese governments, which divided South America between themselves in 1494, made little effort to attract immigration of their own people and denied admission to peoples of other lands. The lands were administered as crown colonies. Large land grants were made to court favorites. There was little opportunity for individual enterprise, even if the continent had been open to enterprising men.

It was only after the Latin republics had thrown off the rule of Spain and Portugal that South America threw open her doors to the immigration of the world. But revolutions and epidemics decimated the populations, and the continuance of the great land holdings, which were just being broken up, prevented the close setting of the country, so that even now South America, with an area of 7,276,000 square miles as against North America's 3,559,999, has a population of only about 50,000,000.

Yet she has millions of acres of soil as rich as the world knows, and mines whose richness passes belief, and waterways reaching to the heart of the continent, and opportunities almost unmeasured.

Apostle of Poverty.

Eaton La Rue Moses, who died recently in Jamestown, N. Y., at the age of eighty years, was an apostle of poverty. Highly educated, of pleasing address and manners and the father of a family, he habitually dressed like a tramp, maintained no regular home and wandered about a wide district. Graduate of Cornell, classmate of Andrew D. White, welcomed for his conversation in the homes of many well-to-do friends, he despised money and property, accumulated none and died practically penniless as he desired.

KIDNEY TROUBLE Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want good results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. Sample size bottle by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling you about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 60c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

Agricultural Misfortune.

"Sims is barely plowing his way along."

"What a harrowing life!"

The laxative properties of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are the natural result of their tonic action. That is why they are an ideal Spring Medicine. Adv.

No Time to Save.

"The time to save is when you're young."

"That's all right; but a fellow doesn't earn anything till he gets well along and then it costs more to live."

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents.

Something Promised.

"Of course you expect to reduce the cost of living with that little two by four garden of yours," sneered the cynical person.

"Not materially," replied the suburban optimist. "But I've given away several cans of angleworms dug up in the course of my agricultural labors. If there is such a thing as luck in fishing and gratitude in the human heart, I may have some fish for breakfast."

SAXON

Strength-Economy-Service

The Purchase of a Saxon Insures Riding Satisfaction

Saxon cars are today generally recognized as the best cars in their price classes.

Their greater value has been definitely and decisively established by their performance records in the hands of thousands of owners in all parts of the country.

The Saxon Motor Car Corporation has earned one of the biggest successes in the automobile industry. It owes its success to the policy of building good cars and building them in quantities. Its cars have won the respect of the motor buying public.

Such absolute satisfaction as is represented in the following testimonial is the big reason back of Saxon success:

"I want to say that Saxon 'Six' is an automobile that will do all the Saxon Motor Car Corporation claims it will do — and more. "We have driven our car many thousand miles and can honestly say it is the easiest riding car we ever rode in."
JOHN A. DIXON, Seneca, S. D.

Saxon Motor Car Corporation
Detroit, Michigan

There is still some good territory open for Saxon dealers. For information you should apply to

Mar-Del Mobile Company
Baltimore, Md.

HE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY, MAY 24 1917

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

June 15th.—It is reported that a great many grain fields in the upper end of this valley are very poor and many farmers will not get seed sown.

The carpenters are at work on the spire of the new Lutheran church at Millheim.

Farmers Mills is a new postoffice; John Auman, postmaster. It will be served on the route from Centre Hall to Spring Mills.

Levi Murray, coachmaker of this place, has patented a device by which a buggy top can be quickly raised or lowered by simply touching a spring.

REBERSBURG

Paul Detwiler left for New York city where he will spend the summer.

Levi Fulmer, who had been seriously ill, is again able to be up and make short strolls.

Mrs. James Corman is just recovering from a fall she had while descending the steps at the stable.

The farmers have finished planting corn and are patiently waiting for a good warm rain.

William Custard, of State College, spent Saturday at this place on special business.

The flag raising on the school ground will be a private affair. It is under control of a committee.

James Miller and wife spent Saturday and Sunday at Mifflinburg with Mrs. Miller's sister, Mrs. Reed.

Jacob Houser and family, of Woodward, spent Sunday at the home of Scott Stover.

Samuel Winters, who had been employed at Montgomery, returned last week and will spend the summer under the parental roof.

James P. Frank, who spent the past few months at Philipsburg at the home of his son, Orvis, returned to this place where he intends to spend the summer months.

CENTRE MILLS

Miss Mary Best is studying music under Miss Byrd Stover.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker made a visit to Bellefonte last week.

Miss Minnie Kline preached in the Evangelical church at Spring Mills last Sunday.

Henry Sweely returned from the Bellefonte hospital and is learning to work with one hand.

Prof. Godshall, of Spring Mills, spent Saturday assisting at the home of his father-in-law, J. A. Kline.

Miss Eva Bailey is spending this week with her grandparents, at this place.

Miss Lola Fishburn is spending some time with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Stump, at Spring Bank.

Doretha, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Reish, was confined to the house with a sore throat over Sunday.

Tusseyville

Mrs. Mary Isbler is spending a few days at the James Irvin home.

Mrs. Samuel Floray is sick with the grip.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dunkle and son Fred and daughter, Anna Mary, from Punxsutawney, are spending some time here among relatives.

William Rockey is sick with pneumonia at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Ralph Rickert, of Spring Mills, but is better at this writing.

Miss Esther Bitner is attending the six weeks' term of school at Spring Mills.

Mrs. Willis Kline is sick at the home of her brother, William Rockey, threatened with pneumonia.

Quite a number of people from here attended the baccalaureate sermon at Boalsburg on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Maria Wagner is spending some time among relatives at Boalsburg.

Mails Closed to Rum Ads. in 24 States.

Postmaster General Burleson announced last week that the territory to which it will be unlawful to mail letters, postal cards or publications containing liquor advertisements, under the so-called Reed amendments, embraces at least twenty-four states in their entirety and portions of two others, while data are incomplete as to four more.

The ban is effective July 1, except where otherwise stated.

The absolutely barred states are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia.

The area also includes Kent county, Delaware, and ninety-one towns in Connecticut. The ban is effective in Utah, August 1 next; Indiana, April 3, 1918; Michigan, April 30, 1918; New Hampshire, May 1, 1918, and Montana, December 31, 1918.

Four more Milroy boys, George Smithers, Reed brothers and George Davidson, have joined the Mounted Machine gun troop at Boalsburg.

Centre County Y. W. C. A. Notes.

The Baby Show held at State College by the Y. W. C. A. was most successful and 150 or more babies had a most appreciative audience.

The True Blue Commonweal Club recently enjoyed a wild flower hike, learning the names of several flowers found on the way. Some new birds were also discovered. Such trips as these make for a broader horizon in girls' lives and are not only most enjoyable but a real benefit.

The girls at Bellefonte are planning a class in First Aid in view of the present demand for such training. The completion of the Branch organization of the Y. W. C. A. next Thursday evening will be followed by the organization of the First Aid Class.

The only trouble with the First Aid class started by the Y. W. C. A. at State College is that there are too many who want to join the class! Ways of accommodating all who wish the instructions are being planned.

Remember to plan to attend the Summer Conference at Eaglesmere June 26-July 6 if you wish the best kind of a Summer vacation together with a chance to hear some of our country's best speakers, and to make new friends of the kind you like best. You'll get lots of good ideas up there, too!

Roland S. Morris for Ambassidor.

Roland S. Morris, of Philadelphia, has been virtually decided upon by President Wilson for ambassador to Japan to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Morris is chairman of the Democratic state committee of Pennsylvania and was elected in recognition of the services of Vance McCormick, chairman of the Democration national committee, and in view of the fact that Mr. Guthrie also came from Pennsylvania.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, made an effort to obtain the promotion of Ira Nelson Morris, present minister to Sweden, but was unsuccessful.

Georges Valley

Mrs. George Boal, of Potters Mills, spent a few days with Mrs. F. M. Ackerman.

J. C. Barger and Albert Lingle left Monday morning for Bellefonte where they will serve as juryman this week.

Mrs. George Wingard and son Clare, of Woodward, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Susan Davis.

Miss Clara Ripka, of Pleasant Gap, spent a few days with her cousins, Miss Tenshie and Roxie Zettle.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Lingle and children, of Lock Haven, came over on Friday to attend the funeral of Eugene Lingle, child of J. B. Ripka, and spent a few days with their many friends here and returned home on Monday.

PENN HALL

Received too late for last week.

John Corman returned home from Lancaster last week.

Mrs. Robert Bartges spent a day in Millheim last week.

Frank Albright, from State College, spent last Thursday with his mother, Mrs. James Albright.

C. G. Decker and family, from Spring Mills, spent Sunday with his brother, Scott and family.

Scott Decker and family spent Sunday evening at the home of George Shook.

Mrs. Adam Ertle, who has been very sick for sometime with heart trouble, is not improving at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Albright spent Sunday with the former,s mother, Mrs. Jerry Albright.

Mrs. John P. Shook and son Walter, returned home from Philadelphia on Friday to spend their summer vacation. Mr. Shook will return in a few weeks.

Tree Talk.

Save coal by burning wood which can't be used for anything else. The fuel value of two pounds of wood is roughly equivalent to that of one pound of coal.

When cutting firewood, remove the poorer species first from your woods. Defective chestnut might as well be cut, for blight will surely get it. Soft maple, gum, sassafras, catalpa, aspen, and huckleberry are not often valuable for other uses.

Over 40,000 fires burned 5,900,000 acres of forest in the United States in 1915. About 1,000 of them burned 380,000 in Pennsylvania.

Absorbent cotton, vests, hose, and handkerchiefs are now being made from wood in Germany, according to the Canadian Forestry Journal.

No wonder newsprint is scarce. There are 2,580 daily newspapers in the United States. Over 800 have gone out of business since the rise in paper prices began.

Coat suits, coats, dresses, separate coats and skirts, made over your own individual measurements. Your own cloth or cloth furnished.—Ladies' Toggery Shop, Bellefonte, Pa. Bell 'phone 224 M. tf

Corn which was planted in gardens before the cold rainy weather of a few weeks ago all rotted, making replanting necessary.

CAN GROW BULBS IN ROOMS

Prepared Fiber Enables Flat Dwellers to Have Choice Flowers at Their Pleasure.

Lovers of flowers who live in flats, apartment or uptown houses where there are no yards for bulb planting, can have their plants in their rooms. The wizards of the flower world have discovered that the rarest bulbs, as well as the common ones, grow their best in prepared fiber. This is fertilized and is cheap. Bulbs can be planted in this fiber in vases and bowls. The fiber is dampened from time to time and nature does the rest.

In the last 25 years bulbs have never been as cheap as they now are, nor has the American market been supplied with a better quality than can be bought this season, the Memphis Commercial-Appeal observes.

Holland, the greatest bulb producing country of the world, is a neutral nation, but the countries engaged in war have no time to think of flowers. In years of peace England, France and Germany were great patrons of the bulb market. They had the first choice of the select bulbs. Today these markets practically are closed. The Holland bulb growers look to this country to buy their output and for this reason are offering the choicest bulbs at prices so cheap that bulb planting is placed in easy reach of nearly every person.

It is to the thoughtful lover of flowers of the early spring that the present cheapness of bulbs will appeal. Once planted in the open air, the bulbs will bloom patiently for years and years. They never die naturally, and will yield their fragrant harvest each spring.

DID NOT WANT PRESIDENCY

Doctor Shaw Tells How Her Election as Head of Woman's Suffrage Association Came About.

It is interesting, now that it is rumored that Doctor Shaw is to lay down the presidency of the National American Woman's Suffrage association, to recall how unwilling she was to assume it in 1904.

In her recently published autobiography, "The Story of a Pioneer," she says: "Miss Anthony immediately urged me to accept the presidency of the National association, which I was now most unwilling to do. I had lost my ambition to be president, and there were other reasons, into which I need not go again, why I felt that I could not accept the post.

"At last, however, Miss Anthony actually commanded me to take the place, and there was nothing to do but obey her. She was then eighty-four, and, as it proved, within two years of her death.

"It was no time for me to rebel against her wishes, but I yielded with the heaviest heart I have ever carried, and after my election to the presidency at the national convention in Washington, I left the stage, went into a dark corner of the wings, and for the first time since my girlhood 'cried myself sick.'"

Tardy Justice to Stuyvesandt.

The official representative of the Netherlands at the unveiling of a statue of "Petrus Stuyvesandt, the last and best of the governors of New Amsterdam," presented to the people of the city of New York by the Dutch government, frankly admitted that this colonial administrator did not receive proper support from the foreign office when he was in power. In this and in other ways contemporary Holland has tried to show to descendants of the men and women who founded and built up New Amsterdam that the former estimate of Stuyvesandt is not held; that he was not responsible for the surrender to the English; and that it is time to do justice to his merits as a man of force and insight. Thus does time rectify injustice done, give it but years enough! It may be doubted now whether Washington Irving painted the portrait of this administrator fairly.

How Zeppelin Bombs Break Windows.

Why do window panes broken by a Zeppelin bomb explosion fall outward? This question is causing a discussion at London.

A Chester schoolmaster says the explosion causes a wave of condensed air to strike the window and force it inwards a little. This suddenly compresses the air in contact wtih the inner surface of the glass and the reaction of this increased pressure supports the glass like a cushion. The air condensation travels as a wave to the opposite wall of the room, where it is reflected and sent back to the window, thus pushing it outwards. By this time, however, the wave of rarified air which follows the original condensation due to the explosion has arrived. So the combined extra pressure inside and decreased pressure outside sends the glass into the street.

Fine Tea Shortage Explained.

Some of the finest teas of the season were aboard two liners which were sunk by the Emden, so Messrs. Broke, Bond & Co. of London point out in their annual review of the tea trade, in explaining the shortage of fine tea from India.

Notwithstanding the war, the amount of tea exported by the various countries of production was more than in 1913-14. There has been an increase in the demand for tablet tea from China for the use of the Russian army. These tablets weigh about one-fourth of a pound.

Brings results—a Reporter adv.

REMEMBER--

it is the desire of this store to serve you to perfection.

When you purchase here you get dollar for dollar value, and when you just look and don't purchase you get courtesy in its nicest and fullest degree.

To-day we present a distinguished Norfolk

—The Portland

It is the favorite with men who feel that unless they pay a fortune for a garment it can't be good or desirable in style. The price of the Portland is $10 to $25 which is far from a fortune, but the style, the tailoring and the character are above reproach.

Tailored at Fashion Park.

THE FASHION PARK AGENTS.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

BELLEFONTE STATE COLLEGE

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Coal That's All Coal Hourly-Tested Cement

We handle the choicest grades and you can count on our deliveries. Our coal comes from mines that have high reputations for careful grading, and our cement comes from the pioneer manufacturer whose product for a quarter of a century has represented the high-water mark of quality. It is

ALPHA THE GUARANTEED PORTLAND CEMENT

and ALPHA Cement is tested by chemists every hour, day and night, throughout the process of manufacture. They make sure that the raw materials are of the proper grade, and mixed, burned and ground exactly right. The result is that ALPHA is always high in binding power.

We warrant every bag of ALPHA Cement invariably to meet standard specifications for fineness, tensile strength and binding-power. It makes concrete that grows harder and stronger with age. The people who buy ALPHA Cement once always come back for more.

Try our coal or cement the next time you order. If you are planning to build or make repairs, come in and get our valuable 80-page book, "ALPHA Cement —How to Use It." It tells how to mix concrete and how to make dozens of everlasting improvements on the farm or around the home.

R. D. FOREMAN

Centre Hall, Pa.

$2.25 Round Trip

Sunday Excursion TO

HARRISBURG

Pennsylvania's State Capital

SUNDAY, MAY 27th

The Scenic Environment of this inland city and the Palatial Capitol Building, with its Famed Barnard Statuary and Beautiful Oakely Mural Paintings make this a—

DELIGHTFUL SUNDAY OUTING

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES
CENTRE HALL 6.47 A. M.

RETURNING LEAVES
Harrisburg . . . . . 6.30 P. M

See Flyers Consult Agents

Pennsylvania R. R.

OILS & GASOLINE

I receive carload shipments and can supply you at all times at lowest prices.

Bring your barrels and drums and try my oils and gasoline.

William McClenahan
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR
CENTRE HALL, PA.

WE HAVE JUST BEEN INFORMED THAT the First National Nurseries of Rochester, N. Y. are anxious to secure either ladies or gentlemen to represent them in this section, in the sale of their complete line of oriental tree, shrubs, roses, vines, bulbs, fruit trees, berry bushes, etc. They inform us that without previous experience it is possible to make good wages every week. Any one out of employment or desiring to take up work of this time will do well to write them for terms and in doing so enclose this notice.

CYRUS BRUNGART

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Special attention given to collecting. Legal writings of all classes, including deeds, mortgages agreements, etc.; marriage licenses and hunter's licenses secured, and all matters pertaining to the office attended to promptly. oct3.1916 pd

JAMES W. SWABB

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
LINDEN HALL, CENTRE CO., PA.

Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, &c, written and executed with care. All legal business promptly attended to. Special attention given to settling of Estates. Marriage Licenses, Auctioneer Licenses, and all other Application Blanks kept on hand. Nov. 29-1 yr.

FOR SALE OR RENT

The Nathaniel Brown property at Farmers Mills. A desirable home; ideal place for fruit and chickens; contains 3 acres of land. For terms inquire of John F. Hagan on premises or address—

W. A. BROWN, Admr.
14 o.21 pd. Huntingdon, Pa.

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FOR SALE.—Fine Dark Bay Driving Mare, nine years old, weighs between 1100 and 1200 lbs. Is sound and all right; an excellent driver.—LLOYD ECKENROTH, Pleasant Gap, Pa. Commercial 'phone.